

Laurel Says Marcos 'Is Still at Work'

Phone Calls to Supporters Are Cited
As Evidence of Bid to Retain Power



Salvador H. Laurel

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said Monday that he was concerned by reports that former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, from his exile in Hawaii, is trying to regroup his political allies in opposition to the new government.

Supporters of Mr. Marcos say they have received telephone calls urging them to rally behind him. He says his New Society Movement, known by its Tagalog initials as KBL, is divided over whether to accept his continued leadership.

"He's still at work," said Mr. Laurel, who is also foreign minister. "The fellow has not given up. He is capable of pulling something. He got the money and the connections."

Mr. Laurel said he was not certain of the activities of Mr. Marcos's allies in the United States or whether his activities might constitute the basis for a protest to Washington.

Mr. Marcos's running mate in the Feb. 7 election, Arturo M. Tolentino, who insists that he is the duly elected vice president, said Monday, "Mr. Marcos is legally still president of the Philippines, although he is not there exercising his power."

Mr. Marcos's political adviser, Leonardo Perez, speaking with Mr. Tolentino at a breakfast gathering, accused the government of corruption, C. Aquino of illegally raiding and confiscating property at the homes of Mr. Marcos and his supporters.

Mr. Marcos fled his palace Feb. 24 and was flown to Hawaii on an American aircraft with family members and supporters and with millions of dollars in currency and valuables.

"I think the United States should start monitoring his calls," Mr. Laurel said in an interview. "Marcos is a very shrewd operator and he might even be talking in code, but I think they should find out what he is saying."

As foreign minister, Mr. Laurel has canceled the passports of Mr. Tolentino and his family.

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NASA Is Said To Retrieve Some Remains

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida

Some remains of the seven astronauts aboard the space shuttle Challenger have been recovered from the ocean floor and returned to land, a source said Monday.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration,

Top NASA officials deny that Challenger presents a hazard to astronauts. Page 2.

which announced Sunday that the crew cabin had been located about 23 miles south of here, said the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Personnel from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington Monday to try to identify the remains, the source said.

A NASA spokesman, Hugh Harris, said Sunday he could provide no information on the condition of the crew compartment or the remains or on whether the remains of all seven astronauts had been found.

[A Navy spokeswoman told The Washington Post that neither the crew compartment nor the bodies were intact. She said the bodies were in a crew compartment, and we're talking remains, not bodies," said the spokeswoman. Lieutenant Commander Deborah Burnette.

Challenger exploded 73 seconds after launch on Jan. 28, killing the five men and two women aboard. The victims were Francis R. Scobee, the mission commander; Commander Michael Smith, the copilot; Shariro Christina McAuliffe, who was to have been the first private woman in space.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



Swedes Honor Palme With a Minute of Silence

Chief of Police's widow, Lisebeth, and the couple's three sons, Martin, Matsias and Joacim, observed a minute of silence Monday at a service in parliament honoring the slain Swedish prime minister. Factories stopped production, flights were delayed and motorists got out of their cars as millions joined in the tribute to Mr. Palme, who was gunned down Feb. 28. Page 8.

'Neutral' Swiss Sharply Split on UN Issue

By Lisa Schlein
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Switzerland's tradition of neutrality is fueling an intense debate before a referendum Sunday on Swiss membership in the United Nations.

The government contends that Switzerland has a better chance of defending its economic, social and political interests by joining the United Nations than by leaving those interests subject to decisions by other countries.

Opponents of membership want to keep Switzerland's status as a neutral country and threaten its economic and political interests.

Gil Durrmeyer of Geneva, an activist in the anti-UN campaign, said: "Switzerland is at a crossroads. For centuries, we have followed a policy based upon absolute neutrality. If we enter the UN, we believe that Switzerland would not be able to remain faithful to this attitude."

Opponents assert that membership would oblige Switzerland to participate in military and economic sanctions that would endanger its neutrality.

These arguments are countered by supporters who note that in its 40-year history, the United Nations

has never applied military sanctions and has imposed economic sanctions on only two occasions.

The Swiss foreign minister, Pierre Aubert, said: "The charter stipulates that military sanctions must be agreed to by the UN, and the state charged with its application. No country is forced to apply sanctions. As for economic sanctions, we can't ignore them whether or not we are members of the UN."

Switzerland is a full member of practically all specialized UN agencies. They include the World Health Organization, the International Labor Organization, the

Swiss membership in the United Nations was first proposed by the Federal Council in 1945.

If the referendum passes, Switzerland would become the 160th member of the United Nations.

North Korea and South Korea are the only other major powers that are not part of the organization.

Supporters of membership argue that Switzerland's interests are best served by joining the United Nations, 34 percent favored it and 18 percent were undecided.

Professor Curt Gasteiger, director of the Swiss Institute of International Law, said: "The Swiss ambassador to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, disapproves."

"We found that, increasingly, the main political, humanitarian and economic issues are being discussed in the General Assembly and its main commissions," he said.

Critics of the referendum, which has generated extraordinary public and media attention, argue that Switzerland's interests are best served by staying out of the UN.

Ernst Andres, the Swiss ambassador to the United Nations, said: "The Swiss ambassador to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, disapproves."

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

Islamic Jihad Denies Holding French TV Crew

United Press International

BEIRUT — Islamic Jihad denied Monday that it was holding four members of a French television crew as France intensified diplomatic efforts to secure the release of hostages in Lebanon.

Attached to a statement denying the claims for the abduction Saturday of the four journalists were photographs that Islamic Jihad said showed the body of Michel Seurat, one of four French nationals kidnapped last year.

Islamic Jihad claimed March 5 to have executed Mr. Seurat. The photographs were delivered to the office of a Western news agency in Beirut.

The statement repeated that Mr. Seurat, an academic, was dead and said that the group was now holding only three Frenchmen.

A photograph showing what appeared to be Mr. Seurat lying on the ground with his eyes partially open, was also included.

Referring to the earlier hostages, the statement said: "We reaffirm that their lives depend on the speed of the French government in meeting our demands, of which it knows every detail."

Islamic Jihad has demanded that France arrange the release of two French hostages who were abducted in Lebanon and are now being held in Beirut.

Other demands reportedly include the release of French soldiers in the Gulf war and the release of five Arabs imprisoned in France.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius said Sunday that French officials did not give in to blackmail because to do so would mean "all French citizens anywhere are threatened."

The kidnappings have taken on new urgency as France prepares for national parliamentary elections.

French emissaries Monday visited three Middle East capitals trying to secure the release of the hostages.

However, a French representative was denied diplomatic entry to Beirut, and French officials in Beirut said they were not responsible for the release of the hostages.

Michel Seurat, an ambassador at large, met with President Hafez al-Assad in Damascus, where he delivered a letter from President Mitterrand. The letter's contents were not disclosed.

An official of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Serge Boudrieux, met Lebanese government officials in Beirut and then crossed into the Syrian capital to talk with Hafez al-Assad, the speaker of parliament.

Dr. Razah Radd, a Lebanese-born Shiite physician holding French citizenship who Islamic Jihad has said would be the only mediator it would accept, also visited Damascus on Monday.

Dr. Radd said he was an independent intermediary in the crisis and was not involved in the kidnapping of the four Frenchmen abducted last year. He said his mission was to secure the release of the hostages.

Other diplomatic efforts were reported in Baghdad.

The Islamic Jihad statement, however, urged the Paris government not to send envoys "whose mission has no justification except to trick the French people."

"We had previously announced the execution of French specialized spy researcher Michel Seurat and had assumed the French government would seriously move and take historic decisions that would remove its country from the orbit of America and Israel," it said.

Six Americans and a Briton also are believed to be held by Islamic Jihad.

In Baghdad, Ambassador Maurice Courage of France said Sunday that he had seen the two expelled reporters and they were in good health. Previous reports said the Iraqi authorities had executed one of them.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Resettlement Means Death for Thousands in Ethiopia

By Blaine Harden
New York Times Service

DAMAZIN, Sudan — The dismal odyssey of the young Ethiopian began last spring with a false promise of free food in the mountains government resettlement program.

That promise lured Letchawia Gebre Yessu into a trip that took her from her home in the highlands of northern Ethiopia to a swampy resettlement camp in its southwestern corner. Late in February, after an escape journey of three months, she found her way to a refugee camp in the then-free badlands of eastern Sudan.

En route, she said she was forced by Ethiopian soldiers to abandon her two children. She said she was abandoned by her husband, who was killed in an overcrowded transit camp. After fleeing Ethiopia, she said, she was robbed, beaten, raped and held at a slave by Sudanese rebel soldiers.

The women's story, which she told here at the refugee camp, echoes those of many of the nearly 1,000 Ethiopian refugees here who have fled the resettlement program that the Ethiopian government insists is the only possible long-term

solution to chronic famine in the country.

Nearly 600,000 northern Ethiopians have been moved south by the program since November 1984. When it began, Tannat Kebede, the senior Ethiopian official responsible for designing the program, said in an interview in Addis

Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, that the resettlement would be entirely voluntary, that families would not be split up and that each family would be given about five acres of land to farm to provide for its needs.

Mr. Tannat said that these conditions would guarantee the human rights and self-respect of resettled families, and would ensure the popular, grass-roots support needed for such an ambitious program to succeed.

But interviews with escapees from resettlement camps along with the reports of rescuers and relief workers who have conducted random surveys among refugees, indicate that the Ethiopian government has widely violated and ignored the conditions that the program's chief designer said were necessary to make resettlement humane and workable.

The program, with a goal of moving 1.5 million people by the end of the year, has become by far the most contentious issue between Ethiopia and the Western governments and private relief organizations that supply most of the food and supplies.

Ethiopia temporarily suspended the resettlement program at the end of last month in response to criticism that families would be split up and that each family would be given about five acres of land to farm to provide for its needs.

On the one hand, the church is worried about the rise of satanic cults and "popular exorcisms" conducted by lay people without church approval.

On the other hand, Pope John Paul II and Cardinal Ratzinger both have been trying in recent years to make sure that Catholicism is not lost sight of the devil's existence.

"Whatever the less discerning theologians may say," Cardinal Ratzinger said in "The Ratzinger Report," his well-known book of interviews, "the devil, as far as a Christian belief is concerned, is a real, personal and not merely symbolic presence."

Twenty miles (32 kilometers) west of Turin in the mountain ham-

let of Salvaggio, a priest who has been named hundreds of exorcisms over the years believes that the devil has indeed made his presence known in this region. The Reverend Ugo Saroglia, a 75-year-old cleric with piercing eyes, is the pastor of a small mountain shrine to Our Lady of Lourdes.

In one of two exorcisms in 1980, he says, a person genuinely possessed. "Most of the time, it's really a psychological problem," he said. "In those rare cases, he said, 'it's terrible.'"

"The possessed person is free inwardly, but he is no longer able to express himself," Father Saroglia said. "It's as though his whole nervous system were in the hands of another entity."

The possessed, he said, "after their facial expressions as soon as the name of Christ is spoken: their hands curl up, their eyes roll. Then there are the screams, terrible screams," he said.

In one exorcism, he said, Saroglia spoke to him. "You pig of a priest," Father Saroglia quoted Saroglia as saying. "It's 10 years I have been



Ethiopia last fall for charging that up to 100,000 people had died because of resettlement.

Critics of resettlement contend that it is a political, not a humanitarian, aim: to depopulate the north, which is dominated by rebellious tribes who have resisted military control for nearly a quarter century.

For its part, the Ethiopian government has admitted to some abuses by "overzealous local officials." But it maintains that the idea of moving famine victims from the northern highlands to the fertile southwestern lowlands is sound.

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By the Grace of God, And a Little Software Churches Say 'Amen' to Computers

By Dean Murphy
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When a member of his congregation recently died, the Reverend Barton T. Schaefer of the United Methodist Church in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was able to tap into his church computer and pull out a prepared obituary for the local newspaper as well as information on the man's life, safety deposit box and memorial wishes.

In Rochester, New York, when Lowell Fowler sat down several months ago to prepare a sermon for Grace Presbyterian Church, he pulled several ideas from his "Sermon Ideas" computer file and composed the homily on his word processor. He even added a few last-minute thoughts on Sunday morning.

For six years, the Reverend

Curtis A. Ackley of the United Church of Christ in Linfield, Pennsylvania, met weekly with other pastors from his area and with a psychologist who specializes in community mental health. But in an effort to widen the exchange of views, Mr. Ackley last week met via a telecommunications network that allows pastors far from Linfield to join the conference by using a computer at home or in the church.

The clergymen, and about 350 others who gathered in Los Angeles last weekend, are evidence that the U.S. religious community is turning more and more to computer technology in organizing churches and parishes and, ultimately, in spreading the word of God.

The move toward high-technology religion, signaled by the

interest in Satan's possible presence in Turin is only part of a broader discussion within the human Catholic Church about the personification of evil referred to variously in Scripture and church teaching as "the prince of the

There's No Sympathy for the Devil, if Turin Finds Him

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

TURIN — Is Satan haunting this modern and rational Italian city?

In late February the archbishop of Turin, Cardinal Anastasio Alberto Ballestrero, seemed to suggest that the devil was lurking about when he appointed six exorcists, priests who are formally charged with casting out demons.

But at the archdiocese offices here, church officials seemed positively embarrassed at the idea that their city, the home of Fiat and other world industrial leaders, had developed a satanic taint.

"Turin is not a magic city," insisted the Reverend Piero Pazzola, 58, the vicar general of the diocese and a priest with an easy smile and a practical turn of mind. "I have never seen a possession by the devil."

The interest in Satan's possible presence in Turin is only part of a broader discussion within the human Catholic Church about the personification of evil referred to variously in Scripture and church teaching as "the prince of the



Reverend Ugo Saroglia

world, "the power of darkness," the "ancient serpent," the "slenderer," the "fallen angel," the "adversary," "Lucifer" or "Beetlebo"

In naming exorcists, the Turin archbishop was responding to a plan by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the prefect of the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, for more formal church control over exorcisms.

The church's renewed interest in Satan grows out of two concerns. On the one hand, the church is worried about the rise of satanic cults and "popular exorcisms" conducted by lay people without church approval.

On the other hand, Pope John Paul II and Cardinal Ratzinger both have been trying in recent years to make sure that Catholicism is not lost sight of the devil's existence.

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trying to enter into this creature, and you hinder me."

It is not such priestly exorcisms that worry the church now. In a letter to bishops sent last September and made public Feb. 28, Cardinal Ratzinger urged the prelates to be on the lookout for illegal exorcisms performed by the rank and file.

"It is not licit for the faithful to use the formula of exorcism against Satan and the apostate angels," Cardinal Ratzinger said. "The bishops are asked to be on guard."

The bishops, he added, should make certain "that the unauthorized do not hold meetings in which prayers are used to obtain freedom or to directly interrogate the demons or to try to learn their identity."

Catholic doctrine on who the devil is, said the Reverend Thomas Harrow, who works on Cardinal Ratzinger's staff, is "surprisingly undeveloped."

"It's not a doctrine that's really come against such formal argument," he said. "So the church has

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Japan had a preliminary merchandise trade surplus of \$3.9 billion in February. Page 15.

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After a long period of tense relations, the Polish government and the Roman Catholic Church are negotiating issues that could shape the church's role for years. Page 15.

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Hit Squad Death of Drug Informer Called First in U.S.

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A slain undercover informant of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, a key witness who was said to have been the agency's most useful informant, appears to be the first victim of a Colombian hit squad financed by drug interests and operating in the United States, agency officials say.

Adler Barimov Seal, a flamboyant man who knew that drug traffickers had placed a price on his head yet refused government protection, was shot to death last month in Louisiana.

According to agency officials, Mr. Seal was a U.S. Army Special Forces pilot in Vietnam and later flew for Trans World Airlines before he became a drug smuggler. After he was arrested three years ago, they said, he began to work as an undercover informant.

Mr. Seal, 45, became the key player in the

government's top drug cases, officials of the drug agency said. His testimony led to cocaine charges against a high-level Nicaraguan government official and drug convictions against the top government officials of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

More recently, Mr. Seal had turned his attention to even bigger targets when he testified before a federal grand jury about three of his former Colombian employers: Carlos Lehder, Pablo Escobar and Jorge Ochoa, who are alleged to be leading drug dealers.

Mr. Lehder and Mr. Escobar are fugitives, and Mr. Ochoa is in prison in Spain, facing extradition to the United States.

About six weeks ago, so part of his tangled plea-bargaining negotiations, Mr. Seal began serving a six-month sentence at the Salvation Army halfway house in his hometown of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Not long after Mr. Seal reported to the halfway house on Jan. 24, federal investiga-

tors say, four Colombian men began a journey first to Panama, then into Mexico.

Officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said the men were believed to have illegally crossed the Mexican border into California on Feb. 12 before making their way to Louisiana.

On Feb. 19, as Mr. Seal pulled his white Cadillac Fleetwood into the Salvation Army parking lot, two men walked up to the car firing wildly with Ingram Mac-10 machine guns, which fired at a rate of 1,000 rounds per minute, Mr. Seal died instantly.

Federal agents said that violence among Colombian drug dealers is common, especially in Miami. But they say they believe that the four Colombians who illegally entered the United States are part of the first hit squad sent here by drug traffickers to carry out a murder contract against a U.S. target.

Security at Drug Enforcement Administration offices across the country was in-

creased a year ago when Colombian traffickers let it be known that they had placed a price on the heads of top officials of the agency.

Six men have been arrested in connection with Mr. Seal's slaying. They are being held without bail on a variety of charges while the investigation continues.

Mr. Seal's family and some public officials have complained that he should have been better protected. Attorney General Edwin Meese III said last week that he was looking into how the case was handled.

Federal agents said that Mr. Seal had refused offers of a new identity.

Agents familiar with Mr. Seal's work said he was extremely valuable to the drug agency in part because he had a memory for details that was nearly photographic.

Although he will not be able to carry out his role as the government's key witness in the Ochoa trial, officials say Mr. Seal's testimony to a grand jury may be enough to convict his former associates.

NASA Aides Deny Launch Pressure Led to Hazards

By David E. Sanger
New York Times

NEW YORK — Top officials of NASA have taken strong exception to allegations by the agency's chief astronaut that shuttle crews have been repeatedly exposed to potentially catastrophic hazards because of pressures to maintain launching schedules.

Safety experts at the agency said Sunday that the most critical items on a long list of concerns raised in a memorandum by John W. Young, the head of the agency's astronaut office, were identified long ago.

"The experts said that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has worked diligently to correct them. No safety concerns,

they said, had been ignored to preserve schedule.

"What you are reading is old stuff," said Gilbert L. Roth, the staff director for the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel, a NASA panel of outside experts who monitor the agency's attention to flight hazards. "It has really felt that strongly about these issues, why did he write the memo now instead of six months ago?"

In Houston, Arnold W. Aldrich, the No. 2 official in charge of the shuttle program, said he had not read the memorandum, which included what Mr. Young called an "awesome" list of safety problems.

"I'm not going to comment until I've read the whole thing and talked to John," Mr. Aldrich said.

"But I can tell you that we have emphasized flight safety first for 23 years."

The harsh public criticism of NASA by Mr. Young is the strongest evidence yet that the Jan. 28 explosion of the space shuttle Challenger, which killed seven astronauts, has become a highly divisive issue within the space agency.

It is particularly damaging, NASA officials conceded privately Sunday, because it suggests that at least some astronauts do not believe the agency's insistence that safety has taken priority over every other consideration.

Those who disagreed with Mr. Young took issue with the astronaut's conclusion that "launch schedule pressure" was the "one driving reason that such a potentially dangerous system would ever be allowed to fly."

Mr. Roth noted that schedule after schedule had been scrapped in recent years because agency officials canceled launches rather than accept higher risk.

Outside experts familiar with NASA's safety efforts said they agreed that many of Mr. Young's concerns had already been addressed by the agency.

For example, his memorandum described the extreme sensitivity of "quick disconnect" valves in the fuel lines running from the shuttle's external tank to its main engines. The valves are designed to close just before the external tank is shed from the orbiter, several minutes after liftoff.

For some time, NASA officials were concerned by tests indicating that, under some extreme conditions, a valve could shut prematurely, blocking fuel to a main engine. The result, Mr. Young said,

Ex-Army Chief Is Continuing Ecuador Stand

United Press International

QUITO, Ecuador — The dismissed chief of the joint armed forces command remained barricaded at an air base in his home province for a fourth day Monday and refused to say his military unit he could present allegations of military corruption to a council of generals.

A spokesman for the joint command, Captain Fausto Torres of the navy, said Sunday night that Lieutenant General Frank Vargas Pazos could not present his claims before the generals but had to surrender and make his allegations "in the corresponding legal framework."

As many as 500 troops and an unknown number of warplanes were stationed at the base led by General Vargas, who also had headed the air force.

It was unclear whether the troops were backing the rebellion by General Vargas, who was dismissed Friday for insubordination.

General Vargas said Sunday he would end his seizure at the Eloy Alfaro Air Base in Manabí on the Pacific Coast, 150 miles (240 kilometers) southwest of Quito, if he could present allegations of corruption by the defense minister, General Luis Páez, and the army commander, General Manuel Alvarado, to a council of generals.

General Vargas has demanded the dismissal of General Alvarado and General Páez, saying that General Alvarado used defense department money to build a house and had given \$400,000 to a relative for personal use.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Pressing for Accord on SDI

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — The West German government wants to reach a final agreement on joining the American research program into a space-based missile defense within three weeks, the chief government spokesman, Friedrich Ost, said Monday.

Mr. Ost said that West German experts were scheduled to hold another round of talks in the United States this week about the terms of participation in the program, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Mr. Ost said the Bonn government wanted the accord ready to sign before March 30 even if both sides could not agree before then on the issue of sharing technology. West Germany seeks U.S. guarantees that it will benefit from research developments that grow out of the project.

France Curbs Wool Trade, Lange Says

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — France has stepped up apparent trade restrictions against New Zealand over the Rainbow Warrior affair by delaying shipments of New Zealand wool, Prime Minister David Lange said Monday.

Mr. Lange said French customs officers were causing difficulties by "minutely examining" each bale of an import shipment. The French action followed recent trade bans that New Zealand said were reprisals over the imprisonment of two French agents for the sinking of the Greenpeace vessel and the death of one of its crew in July.

Earlier this month, Mr. Lange wrote to French ministers for external relations, Roland Dumas, complaining about import bans on fish and sheep's brains, which the French consider a delicacy. France has been a major market for the products.

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25th

6 Years After Mariel, 5,000 Cuban 'Excludables' Remain in the Limbo of U.S. Prisons

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The increasing number of Cubans imprisoned indefinitely by U.S. immigration officials to await deportation is exacting a growing toll on the government and on the prisoners.

At the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, where 1,860 of these Cubans are held, overcrowding and violence are so severe that a congressman who oversees federal prisons said that the Cubans were being kept "like animals in cages."

Because the Federal Bureau of Prisons has no more room for Cubans in the Atlanta prison, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has had to scramble to find space for an additional 1,000 in other jails and prisons.

The situation facing immigration officials has worsened since May, when Fidel Castro, the

Cuban leader, abruptly canceled a five-month-old agreement to take back more than 2,700 of the men.

Mr. Castro said he was protesting the Reagan administration's decision to begin beaming propaganda broadcasts into Cuba from a new government radio service, Radio Martí.

At that time, only 201 men had been returned to Havana under the agreement, which also sought to normalize immigration from Cuba to the United States.

In all, about 5,000 Cubans who arrived in Florida in 1980 from the Cuban fishing port of Mariel are in federal, state or local jails, convicted of criminal offenses or immigration law violations that make them subject to expulsion as "excludable aliens." This includes 300 to 400 who have been held for six years, having been deemed excludable when they arrived.

The refusal by the Cuban government to

accept these people has left them in a legal limbo: Immigration authorities cannot send them back to Cuba and, with few exceptions, the government is not willing to release them because it says they represent a threat to U.S. society.

The imprisoned Cubans were among more than 125,000 who arrived in 1980 from Mariel. A group of dangerous criminals and mentally incompetent people were ruled ineligible for immigration and were detained when they arrived, and others have since been convicted of violating U.S. laws. They are being held pending deportation, but Cuba refuses to take them back.

Most of the other Mariel émigrés have adjusted peacefully to American society, but those who have been arrested across the country for crimes or violations of immigration laws are

being added at the rate of 80 a month to swollen federal detention rolls.

Since they arrived 16 months ago in the Atlanta penitentiary, which has been turned over almost entirely to the detention of Cubans, most of the Cubans there have been locked for 23 hours a day in cells that hold up to eight inmates each.

Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, a Wisconsin Democrat who toured the maximum-security prison last month, said that the "inadequate" conditions were putting severe stress on inmates and staff.

"There are tensions that don't exist in any other federal prison," said Mr. Kastenmeier, who is chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice. "To maintain people in conditions like these is beneath us as a society."

According to reports furnished to Mr. Kastenmeier, there have been nine homicides, seven suicides, 400 serious suicide attempts and more than 2,000 serious incidents of self-mutilation since 1981 among Cubans in the prison.

Although Mr. Castro has denied it, U.S. officials say the Cuban leader emptied jails and mental hospitals of inmates, and added them to the exodus from Mariel.

The increasing number of Cubans in federal custody has put a financial strain on the government.

The Bureau of Prisons says it costs more than \$25 million a year to keep the 1,860 Cubans in the Atlanta penitentiary, and an average of \$55 a day for each Cuban held in other jails.

Over the past five years, the issue of the Cubans' freedom has been hotly debated in the federal courts.

Federal District Judge Marvin H. Shoob of Atlanta has ruled on several occasions that because President Jimmy Carter "invited" the Cubans, most have some constitutional rights and should be entitled to individual hearings.

But federal appellate courts generally have reversed him, ruling that the detainees have no constitutional rights and upholding the government's broad authority to detain them indefinitely, pending expulsion.

Attorneys working on behalf of the Cubans argue that while some of those in the Atlanta prison are dangerous criminals who ought not to go free, others pose no serious threat and some have families in the United States.

"What is most unfair is that men who have served their time for state offenses are now sitting in the Atlanta penitentiary with no hope of release except a return to Cuba," said Dale Schwartz, an Atlanta lawyer.

Compromise on 'Contras' Possible, Reagan Hints

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has hinted that he would be willing to seek some type of compromise on his proposed \$100 million aid package for Nicaraguan rebels if it is defeated by the House of Representatives in a vote March 19.

But Mr. Reagan rejected a proposal by Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, to delay the package's \$70 million in military aid for six months to allow time to negotiate with the Sandinist government in Managua.

"I think that would be asking too much," said Mr. Reagan. "I think it would be counterproductive."

But he said the administration was "willing to talk" with Congress about "how we can get practical aid" to the rebels to "pressure the Sandinists into negotiating for a democratic peace."

He declined to discuss what kind of compromise might be possible, saying, "I would have to wait to see what someone offers."

Mr. Reagan faces strong opposition from Democrats on the aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as "Contras."

[Asked about Mr. Reagan's comments, the White House spokesman denied Monday that the president had changed his stance. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"Sure we'll talk, but the president has not changed his position," said the spokesman, Larry Speakes. "The administration has not sent any signals or made any proposals about compromise. We don't want any half-way measures. That sums it up."

Representative Richard A. Gep-

hardt, Democrat of Missouri, said Sunday on a television interview program that many Democrats feared that Mr. Reagan's goal in seeking weapons for the Contras was "to simply get rid of the Sandinists," not the often avowed goal of pressuring them to broaden the base of their government, remove Soviet and Cuban advisers and refrain from financing Communist guerrilla movements.

With little time remaining before the vote, the president is scheduled to meet with House members every day this week.

There were also suggestions Sunday that the White House is moderating its earlier attacks on Democrats who oppose aid to the Contras.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said Sunday that "the president has never questioned anybody's motives" in opposing the aid.

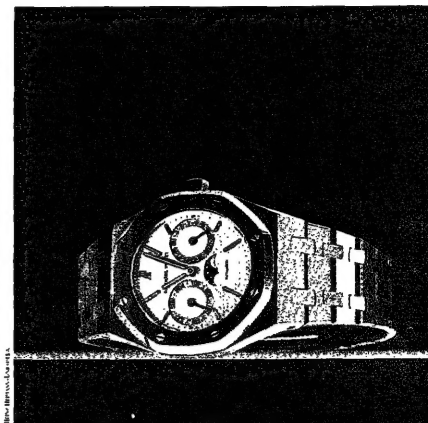
Colombia Calls Aid 'Wrong' — Bradley Graham of The Washington Post reported earlier from Bogotá.

President Belisario Betancur of Colombia, a leading opponent of military intervention in Central America, has said the Reagan administration's request for \$100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels is "wrong."

Mr. Betancur said Friday in an interview that "all of Latin America doesn't like the Reagan proposal." He urged Mr. Reagan to talk with the Sandinists rather than fight them.

The Colombian president is a founder of the Contadora group of eight Latin American states that has proposed a negotiated peace in Central America.

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An anti-abortion activist being arrested in Washington after allegedly trying to disrupt a march organized by the National Organization for Women supporting legal abortion.

80,000 Join Abortion Rights March in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At least 80,000 marchers supporting women's freedom to have abortions marched past the White House and gathered at the Capitol in what some leaders of the women's movement called a sign of its rejuvenation.

The march on Sunday, organized by the National Organization for Women, was aimed at getting the women's movement "back into the streets," in

the words of the organization's president, Eleanor C. Small.

It was also a counter to the annual anti-abortion marches that have been held on Jan. 22.

Ms. Small said, "I'm convinced you're going to see a real turning of the tide on women's issues, and if we don't, we'll be out again."

"Our message is simple," Ms. Small told the crowd. "You cannot play with women's lives any longer; stop playing with our lives."



COMPLICE

3 Are in Race For Control Of Israel's Likud Bloc

By William Claiborne

Jerusalem — The Herut Party, the nucleus of Israel's rightist Likud bloc, is holding its first national convention since Menachem Begin, the former prime minister, left the political scene.

On the surface, the convention opened Sunday in a spirit of unity, with delegates singing nationalistic songs of the revisionist Zionist Betar movement founded by Mr. Begin. There were undercurrents of reconciliation among the rivals for the party leadership.

Mr. Begin, who went into seclusion in 1983 after resigning as prime minister, did not join the nearly 1,000 party delegates at the convention's opening session nor outwardly attempt to influence its outcome. This marked a continuation of the behind-the-scenes struggle among three rivals for party leadership: Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon.

Leadership of the "national unity" coalition government is not at issue in the convention, since Mr. Levy and Mr. Sharon have agreed that Mr. Shamir will succeed Prime Minister Shimon Peres of the Labor Party under the rotation of the premiership scheduled for next fall.

However, the three-day convention, the first to be held by the party in seven years, will determine the balance of power in its governing central committee, which will become crucial in 1988 when Mr. Shamir, Mr. Levy and Mr. Sharon make their bids for the top position in parliamentary elections.

The showdown could come sooner if the coalition government collapses and early elections are called.

Party strategists said it probably would not become clear which of the rivals had gained the upper hand until after the selection of chairmen of three key party committees.

They are the steering committee, which will determine the composition of the new central committee; the mandates committee, which can add more delegates on technical grounds; and the party presidium, which oversees the convention.

Mr. Levy and Moshe Arens, a cabinet member and a Shamir ally, are contesting the steering committee post, which will also draft the next list of candidates for parliamentary elections.



Yitzhak Shamir, left, and David Levy attend the Herut Party's convention in Jerusalem.

Ethiopian Saga of Hunger, Disease

(Continued from Page 1)

Addis Ababa has dismissed most criticism of resettlement as motivated by Western anti-Marxist ideology disguised as humanitarian concern. The Ethiopian government strictly restricts outside access to resettlement areas.

The stories told here in this two-month-old refugee camp come not from outsiders, but from peasant farmers from the Welo and Tigre regions of northern Ethiopia. In 13 separate interviews, they told a remarkably consistent story, details of which are supported by earlier interviews in Ethiopia with relief officials.

Most of the refugees said they were "rained" into gathering in northern villages by government promises that the "Red Cross" would be distributing free food. Many left their children behind, thinking that they would soon be coming back home.

However, they were surrounded by Ethiopian soldiers and loaded onto buses or helicopters bound for transit camps. Several refugees said they saw soldiers shoot and kill farmers who tried to run away.

After several weeks in transit camps, where there were shortages of food, water and medical care, as well as many deaths from illness, the settlers were packed into Soviet Antonov transport planes or buses

for the journey of 600 to 700 miles (970 to 1,120 kilometers) southward journey to resettlement sites near Asosa and Gambela. Several refugees said that people who became critically ill during the bus ride south were hauled out of the buses and abandoned at roadheads.

In both Gambela and Asosa, lowland areas where more than 145,000 people have been resettled in scores of new villages in the past 16 months, the refugees said there were chronic shortages of food, clothes and shelter. Many said they became ill with malaria.

Party officials and soldiers, the refugees said, forced the settlers to clear land and build houses, enforcing discipline by beating and imprisoning those who refused to work. In both Asosa and Gambela, refugees said they were forced to work on cooperative farms and were allowed little time to tend their small gardens.

Getnet Selassie, 24, a political refugee who said he worked in Asosa for the Ethiopian government as a medical assistant, supported the accounts of many refugees by saying that the major health problem in the camps was malnutrition.

"Most of the people in the camps were sick because of hunger," said Getnet Selassie. "They were not given enough food." He said most settlers were given about 500 grams

(just over a pound) of corn a day at Asosa, an amount nutritionists say is insufficient to maintain body weight while doing heavy work.

Refugees here said they were frequently warned by party officials against trying to escape. In weekly "political education" meetings, the officials warned settlers of Ethiopian soldiers who would shoot them if they tried to flee.

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Yet between last November and the first of this year, the refugees estimate that about 3,000 Ethiopians tried to escape Gambela and Asosa. They said many were captured inside the border and that some drowned trying to cross rivers into Sudan.

Letshawaria, the 27-year-old mother of two whose husband died in transit before reaching Gambela, was one of several hundred women captured by Sudanese rebel soldiers, believed by relief officials here to belong to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, an Ethiopian-backed group that controls areas of southern Sudan adjacent to the resettlement camps.

According to several of these women who arrived last month, the Sudanese rebel soldiers raped them and forced them to live for a month as slaves in Sudanese villages.

NASA Is Said To Retrieve Remains of Astronauts

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. citizens in space: Lieutenant Colonel Ellison S. Onizuka, Judith A. Resnik, Ronald E. McNair, and Gregory Jarvis.

Remains Could Yield Clues
Lawrence K. Alcorn of The New York Times reported from New York.

The discovery of the remains of the astronauts could allow forensic scientists to determine not only how the crew members lost their lives, but also whether the shuttle can be redesigned to include safety features that might save the lives of future space travelers.

The remains have been exposed to seawater at depths of 100 feet (about 30 meters) for almost six weeks. Specialists in forensic pathology, the study of determining the causes of death, said the cold temperature of ocean water at such depths could have prevented decomposition of the remains.

Postmortem examinations might provide valuable clues as to how long the astronauts survived after the explosion of the Challenger, Dr. Michael M. Baden, a forensic scientist, said Sunday.

Analysis of the pathological, biological and chemical effects on the human tissues, when coupled with the results of studies engineers have made on the fragments of the shuttle craft and the booster rockets, could help determine whether the astronauts died instantly when the Challenger was engulfed in a fireball nearly nine miles in the sky, or whether they survived until their capsule struck the water, Dr. Baden said.

The analysis also could help determine whether the astronauts were poisoned by fumes, burned to death, died at the sudden loss of pressure, were killed by flying debris, died on impact with the water, or drowned, said Dr. Baden.

If autopsies are performed, the steps that forensic pathologists would take in identifying the bodies of the astronauts and the cause of their deaths will be similar to the ones that are gone through routinely in examining victims of automobile and airplane crashes.

Postmortem examinations of crash victims have helped engineers to improve safety records vastly.

In the case of the shuttle, some experts have contended that the vehicle should be redesigned to allow astronauts to escape the craft in the event of a catastrophic failure, perhaps in a reinforced, ejectable pod.

United Press International

KANSAS CITY, Missouri: — Trans World Airlines and the union representing its flight attendants agreed Monday to resume talks in the walkout that began Friday.

Meredithe Boul, a spokeswoman for the National Mediation Board in Washington, said both sides agreed to meet Wednesday morning in Philadelphia with a board member and a staff mediator.

TWA sought a federal court injunction Monday against machinists who have refused to cross the flight attendants' picket lines.

Ken Weber, treasurer of Local 1620 of the International Association of Machinists, said that 99 percent of the local's 3,500 members were observing picket lines as

TWA's maintenance and inspection headquarters in Kansas City.

The negotiations would be aimed at settling the contract dispute that has forced the carrier to curtail flights.

A wage package calling for pay cuts and increased flying time for TWA's attendants tied off the airline's plans to fly the largest U.S. airline, TWA serves 63 U.S. airports and 23 foreign airports, according to officials.

The two sides are close to agreement on the wage issue, with the union favoring a 15-percent cut rather than the 17-percent cut proposed by TWA.

But Vicki Frankovich, the president of the Independent Federation of Flight Attendants, said "the

real issue" was the overall package.

She said the average flight attendant is away from home 240 hours a month and in the air 70 hours a month. TWA's management wants to raise those figures to 320 hours away from home and 83 hours in the air.

The attendants are willing to agree to 80 hours in the air, she said.

A TWA spokesman in New York, William E. Hillard, said the airline had operated about half of its 612 regularly scheduled flights through Monday.

He said the airline planned to operate all its scheduled flights next week by using 1,500 newly hired flight attendants as well as managers, ticket agents and reservation clerks.

Churches Turn to High Tech

(Continued from Page 1)

the use of computers in everything from Bible games during Sunday school to swift communication between parishes and their national headquarters during a crisis, was described by one theologian as a revolution in organized religion compared to the advent of the printed Bible five centuries ago.

"With the computer, you can have all kinds of pastoral relationships where geography doesn't place any limits," said David Loch-head, a professor at Vancouver School of Theology at the University of British Columbia.

"You can also do a lot of immediate conferencing with other people with the same interest or needs," he said.

The dioceses and church leaders met for a three-day conference

on computer applications for the ministry. It included workshops on how computers work, how to acquire and use them, what software to buy and how to tap into various church-sponsored telecommunications networks.

The meeting attracted representatives from several manufacturers and distributors of computer software designed specifically for the church market. These included companies such as Exodus Computing, Word of God Communications, ADAM Church Management System and Angel Systems.

The conference was sponsored by the Joint Strategy and Action Committee, a New York-based nonprofit corporation that works to foster cooperation among groups of denominations and religious organizations.

Lesotho Says Rebel Leader Has Died

(Continued from Page 1)

JOHANNESBURG — The leader of a mutiny in Lesotho's armed forces, whose actions sparked a counterinsurgency operation by Prime Minister Leaboa Jonathan in January, died of a heart attack Friday, the military government reported Monday.

The government announced that Colonel Sellobo Sellobo had died in a hospital in Maseru, capital of Lesotho, a tiny mountain enclave within South Africa.

The governing military council said Colonel Sellobo had been in detention when he became ill. It said that Lesotho's commander of police had called for an autopsy.

Sources told Reuters that Brigadier B.M. Ramotsoekho, who was deputy commander of the Lesotho armed forces until Chief Jonathan's civilian government was overthrown, had died in detention along with Colonel Sellobo as well as an unidentified junior officer.

Major General Justin Lekhanya announced Jan. 20 that he had seized power. He has since been naming the country as head of a five-member military council.

Colonel Sellobo and a force of about 35 men ministered at Maseru barracks just outside Maseru on Jan. 17, but the rebellion was quickly crushed by troops loyal to General Lekhanya.

It was not clear whether Brigadier Ramotsoekho was involved in the rebellion. But he was widely regarded as a rival to General Lekhanya.

(AP, Reuters)

Turin's Assault on the Devil

(Continued from Page 1)

not been forced to define her teaching in response to arguments.

Yet the devil is ingrained in popular faith over the 2,000-year history of the church, he said, adding: "The question is: Can evil be defined as intelligent? It seems organic, mobile, contagious."

Contagion is one of the things church leaders are worried about. The Turin area seems to have an unusual number of exorcisms, as well as many reports of "black Masses," in which the Catholic liturgy is turned to the worship of Satan.

The Reverend John Novace, a theologian at Gregoriana University in Rome, considers the interest in Satan was by no means confined to Italy or even Italy.

"There's just as much of this going on in California," he said. "A

lot of people got into this out of boredom. They had tried everything, and so they decided to invite a devil to dinner."

As for individual possession, the professionals among the exorcists do not pretend to know in most cases whether the devil is present or not.

"It's almost impossible to say that the devil is here," Father Novace said. "It's more a working hypothesis among exorcists than a belief."

But Father Heron, citing the British author C.S. Lewis, argues that the best working hypothesis is to believe that the ancient serpent is somewhere among us.

"When C.S. Lewis's devil sends his nephew to Earth," Father Heron says, "he tells him: All you have to do is make them believe we don't exist. Then we've won."

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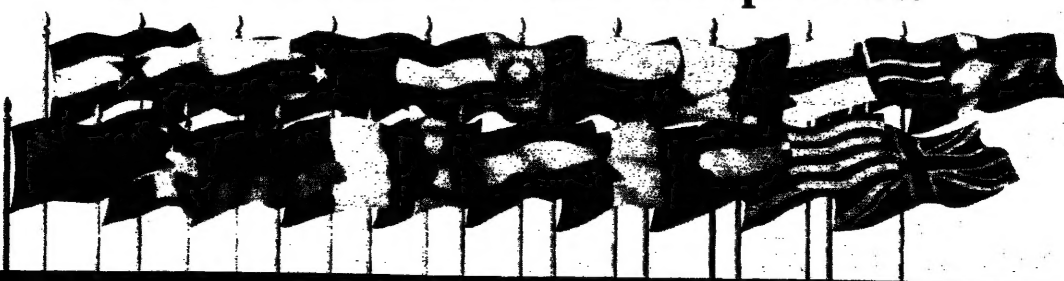
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ملا من المصل

Time Talk

at issue" was the overall picture. She said the average flight time is away from home 100 hours a month and in the air 70 hours. TWA's management has raised those figures to 200 hours from home and 100 hours in the air.

The standards are set to go to 80 hours in the air and 120 hours from home.

A TWA spokesman said that Larry Hillard, who had operated about half of the airline's fleet through Monday.

He said the airline plans to operate all its scheduled flights next week by using 150 pilots and flight attendants. He said managers, union agents and union clerks.

Lesotho Says Rebel Leader Has Died

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The leader of a group of armed forces who had been fighting against the government of Lesotho, died of a heart attack while in the military government's custody.

The government said that the rebel leader, who was known as "Mokhele," died of a heart attack while in the military government's custody.

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South Korea's Catholic Primate Calls for Constitutional Change

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL. The Roman Catholic primate of South Korea, Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, has given his support to opposition party demands for swift constitutional changes that would permit presidential elections.

Cardinal Kim, in a midday sermon Sunday at Myeongdong Cathedral in Seoul, called on President Chun Doo Hwan to make the necessary revisions before his term expired in March 1988 so a successor could be chosen under an amended constitution. At present, the president is chosen by an electoral college.

The issue of constitutional change has brought the South Korean government and the main opposition party into direct conflict for the first time in a decade. Sunday that was unusual for its political content, the cardinal warned that changes must wait until 1989, after his seven-year term ends. Otherwise, they say, South Korea risks divisiveness that would endanger its security.

But the political opposition says the present system is vulnerable to manipulation by Mr. Chun even if he keeps his pledge to step down in early 1988. Anti-government forces, led by the New Korea Democratic Party, demand that revisions be made years before elections to be held in 1987.

They have conducted a petition campaign to muster popular support, which has produced government threats of arrest for anyone who signs.

In his sermon, Cardinal Kim did not specifically mention either the petition drive or direct presidential elections. He also cited both the ruling and opposition parties for "pursuing their own interests" at the expense of national unity.

But in speaking repeatedly of "constitutional revision," he used code words for change instantly recognizable to most South Koreans. His remarks were clearly cited against Mr. Chun.

"There are no reasons why the revision should be delayed," the cardinal said.

He also rebuked the government for having marked protesting students for arrest and for having "ignored" workers' rights in pursuit of economic growth.

Moreover, he raised the specter of the recent overthrow of ex-Philippine president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, a comparison that has also been raised by opposition politicians and that has been called "a responsible" by ruling party officials.

"Before they argue that Korea is different from the Philippines," the cardinal said, "political leaders must first show to the Korean people that Korea is free of corruption, torture, political oppression, rule by a handful of families, and violation of human rights, which were dominant in the Philippines."

But a member of the National Assembly who serves as a spokesman for the ruling party, Hyun Hong Choo, said that Cardinal Kim's remarks did not change his party's "irrevocable commitment" to constitutional change in 1988.

Mr. Hyun also questioned the probable effect of the sermon on a country in which the government makes up 25 percent of the population of 40 million and Roman Catholics only 5 percent, or 2 million people.

"He's certainly not a parallel to Cardinal Jaime Sin," Mr. Hyun said, referring to the archbishop of Manila who played a major role in bringing down the Marcos government.

Christianity, however, is a rapidly growing force in a country of Buddhist and Confucian roots.

"Cardinal Kim is respected here as a voice with moral weight," a Western diplomat said on Sunday, "and that extends outside the Catholic community."

Although the 63-year-old cardinal has been outspoken from time to time since becoming South Korea's primate in 1969, he has generally avoided direct political statements in recent years. He spoke out now, he said, because he considered the constitutional matter to be "a core issue."

He also said that he had spoken privately with Mr. Chun and with Prime Minister Lho Shin Yong, their reaction to his sermon, he predicted, "will not be so happy."

To underscore that second, two opposition leaders, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, attended the cardinal's service, sitting in a front row.



Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, center, with a six-member U.S. congressional delegation observing an opposition campaign for electoral reform, at his office in Seoul. At left is the group's leader, Representative Thomas M. Foglietta, a Democrat of Pennsylvania.

Marcos Works to Keep Power, Laurel Asserts

(Continued from Page 1)

Marcos and his entourage in a move designed to prevent their return to the Philippines.

The worry here, he said, is that Mr. Marcos is rallying his supporters, who hold two-thirds of the seats in the National Assembly. There is also concern that the former president might be rallying supporters among the private armies that enforced his rule while he was in office.

"Enrile says the situation probably is still not safe," said Mr. Laurel, speaking of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. "Some fit squads are still around."

Mr. Enrile, who led a military revolt that forced Mr. Marcos out of office, travels with an armed guard. His office at the Defense Ministry is guarded by two armed personnel carriers, with three helicopters standing by.

Mr. Enrile, who was Mr. Marcos's own defense minister, and is a member of the former president's party, rejected overtures by some members of the New Society Movement to head the party from within Mrs. Aquino's cabinet.

Among the other former members of Mr. Marcos's cabinet, a struggle for leadership is under way and the parties are divided over the issue of whether to continue to represent the former president.

"It's common knowledge now that he keeps in touch with a good number of his political lieutenants," said the former labor minister, Blas F. Ople.

"There can be no doubt that he hopes to regain his influence in the Philippines," Mr. Ople said.

Mr. Ople, who said he had received a call himself, said, "He gives advice on post-election moves, and he gets information for his own use."

Mr. Ople is bidding to make a break with Mr. Marcos and lead the party himself.

In his conversation with the former president last week, he said, Mr. Marcos argued against recognition by the national assembly of Mrs. Aquino's government. The assembly has said it is prepared to

A Once-Hostile Canada Courts Hong Kong's Wealthy

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — In a historical

turnabout, Canada is waging an ardent campaign to lure Hong Kong businessmen who are fleeing Hong Kong, especially those willing to invest a quarter of a million Canadian dollars or more in a job-creating business.

For most of the first half of this century, Canada was known for its occasional violence, to buy Chinese immigrants.

But Canadian officials in Hong Kong are now touting opportunities for the Chinese in Canada, and tinkering with immigration regulations in an effort to attract its brightest and richest of those who are scrambling to leave Hong Kong before the British colony passes into the hands of China in 1997.

Long lines formed this year at the Canadian consulate in Hong Kong after rules were loosened to allow more of the wealthy migrants into Canada.

Thousands already have been granted special Canadian "business-immigrant" visas and have

settled their families in Canada, primarily in Toronto and Vancouver. Courtiers by provincial governments, bankers, real estate agents and lawyers, the Chinese may make up the wealthiest tide of immigrants in Canadian history.

Canadian lawyers have developed on Hong Kong, many of them setting up shop in hotel rooms.

The Toronto Globe and Mail newspaper reported late last year that some of the more unscrupulous lawyers charged fees of \$15,000 to \$60,000 to the extent that an immigration officer at the Canadian Consulate in Hong Kong would complete for free in 20 minutes.

In their haste to get applications approved, a number of unwitting Hong Kong businessmen invested in bankrupt Canadian companies.

But James S. Carrick, manager of Ontario's immigrant-entrepreneur program, said that only about 2 percent to 3 percent of the businessmen in the program were duped in such schemes.

Canadian officials estimate that business immigrants from Hong Kong and elsewhere in Asia invested more than \$500 million in Canadian businesses last year to meet the conditions of their special visas.

The new settlers sank hundreds of millions more into real estate ventures, according to real estate agents and government officials.

The Hong Kong entrepreneurs already have brought a distinctive dash and bustle to the staid world of Canadian business.

"They are better than we are when it comes to business," said Aish Seymour, a Canadian business consultant who has been involved in deals with Hong Kong businessmen who are coming to Canada.

Money from Hong Kong has touched off a real estate boom in Toronto's Chinatown as new high-rise rise six-story condominiums and shopping malls alongside the traditional family-owned restaurants and herb medicine stores.

Many of the new settlers, along with upwardly mobile Canadian Chinese citizens, have clustered in a new upper-income Chinatown north of the city.

A Chinese cable television channel is broadcasting now in Toronto, and a Hong Kong daily news-

paper whose pages are sent to Canada by satellite, provides Hong Kong results 10 hours after the exchange there closes.

But the welcome mat was not always out for Chinese in this country. For most of the first half of this century, Chinese immigrants were forced to pay a "head tax" to enter Canada.

The tax rose from \$50 to \$500 in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Labor unions, especially those on the Pacific coast, violently opposed the importation of Chinese labor to help build the national

railroad, and there were warnings that Canada could become a "non-gratified nation."

White mobs attacked Chinese and Japanese enclaves in Vancouver in the early 1900s, destroying homes and businesses and assaulting Asian-looking people.

The agitation increased until July 1, 1923, a day known now as Chinese Canadians as "Humiliation Day." On that day Canada passed the Chinese Immigration Act, which denied Chinese settlers the right to vote and imposed re-

strictions that virtually ended immigration from China.

The law was not repealed until 1947, and restrictions were not removed entirely until 20 years later.

Not until the late 1960s did Canada overhaul its immigration system, which had been weighted heavily in favor of British and north European natives.

The reform was motivated in part by Canada's desire to play a larger role on the world stage, but it also was aimed at maintaining a high rate of population and economic growth.

22 Blacks in South Africa Die in Weekend of Unrest

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Seven blacks were killed in clashes with police in the tribal homeland of Lebowa, bringing the death toll in a weekend of violence in South Africa to 22, police said Monday.

Nine persons were killed Saturday in tribal clashes in Natal province, and six other persons died in protests in South Africa's black townships.

The violence continued despite the lifting of a state of emergency Friday following President Pieter W. Botha's statement that unrest had eased.

Brigadier Willem Bezige, a spokesman for the police in Lebowa, one of 10 black homelands set up by the South African government, said the trouble began after about 2,000 blacks marched on a police station in Motemaletswa township, about 90 miles (150 kilo-

meters) northeast of Pretoria, on Saturday morning.

A police vehicle that went to intercept the crowd was attacked with gasoline bombs, he said, adding that police opened fire, killing six persons and wounding five. At least 50 people were detained.

Mr. Bezige denied reports from some residents that six were killed when police used to turn away mourners who wanted to attend a funeral.

In another incident, at Mahwerling in Lebowa, police said they fired on a group of people stoning a police vehicle, killing one black man.

Factions of the Zulu tribe were involved in the nine deaths Sunday, a police spokesman in Durban said. He said several firearms were confiscated after the violence.

Tribal fighting has claimed many lives in Natal province.

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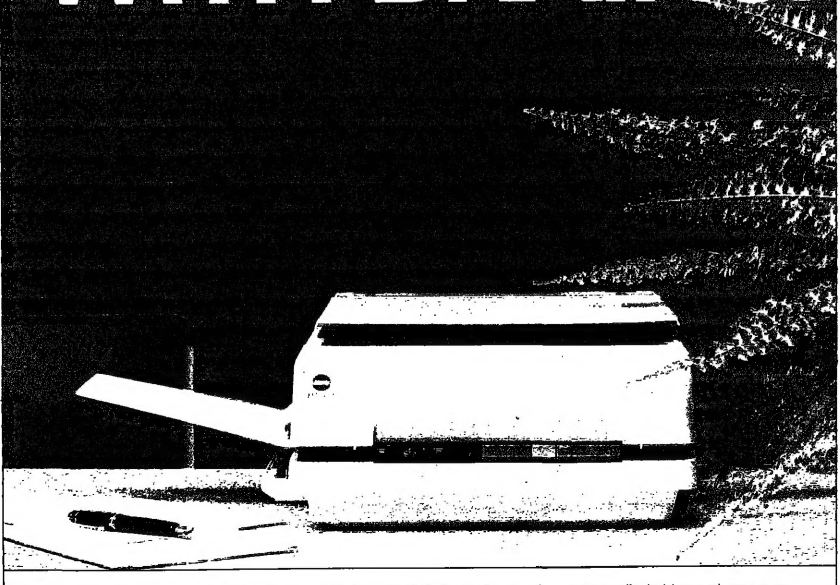
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U.K. Seeks To Prevent Additional EC Spending

LUXEMBOURG — Britain asked the European Court of Justice on Monday to block extra spending written into the European Community's 1986 budget by the European Parliament in a major challenge to EC governments.


In a three-hour informal hearing, Britain told the court that such additional spending would cause the community serious and irreversible

Francis Jacobs, the lawyer for Britain, said the extra spending would cost Britain alone 116 million European currency units (about \$120 million), equivalent to the cost of four large hospitals and

Spain Hears Final Pleas Over NATO

In an interview published by in *El País*, the country's leading newspaper, Mr. González alluded to the influence of the

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The Technological Gap

Era of Total Automation Dawns — Slowly

Advanced Technology Brings A New Drudgery to Workplace

A SPECIAL REPORT ON OFFICE AUTOMATION

Executives Take Plunge Into the Computer Pool

(Continued From Previous Page)

based workstations serve as employees' information-processing tools and are linked, over a communications network, to electronic mail, outside information resources and the bank's own mainframe computers.

American companies are not the only ones to seek improved performance through computers and communications. In one of Europe's most ambitious office automation projects, Fiat, the Italian carmaker, has installed 3,000 workstations for its 18,000 employees since 1982.

"Productivity gains are not our first goal," said Gianluigi Emanuele, office automation manager at Fiat in Turin. He explained that the project's aims were to improve the quality of work and decrease the number of repetitive and uninteresting tasks.

Once they are convinced of the need for acquiring office automation equipment, managers must decide what products to buy. The multitude of manufacturers, standards and products leaves many bewildered. Management consultants say that need not be.

"The technology problem is a false problem," said Mr. Nauges. "It's not worth worrying about."

He added that managers who stall on this point are just using it as an "alibi" not to make a decision.

Often, the hesitation masks an other problem.

"Many senior managers are

afraid of the technology," said Miss Cockcroft. "They think that it makes them look foolish. A 19-year-old secretary can type and they can't." She added: "And they associate the keyboard with a low status."

"Some directors are afraid," agreed Mr. Nauges. "They have an image of these tools as complicated by someone younger with information-technology experience."

At Fiat, upper-level managers are the only employee group that

Diehards remain:
There are many senior managers who promote office automation but won't use it.

continues to shun information technologies. "I don't know if managers are ready to work with personal computers," said Mr. Emanuele.

"There clearly are some managers who are resistant," said Mr. Wayne. But he added: "As they benefit from their junior staff, which uses the electronic tools, they become more inquisitive. The concept of a manager putting his fingers to a keyboard is no longer culturally offensive."

At Bank of America, information technologies have penetrated the upper reaches of the corporate hierarchy. Five of the company's 15 top executives have personal computers on their desks.

"Acceptance of the thing intellectually as critical to the company's strategy has led them to be more open-minded to try it themselves," said Mr. Wayne.

According to users and consultants, the benefits for executive use of the tools can be significant. There are two areas where information technology can address executive needs, they say. Executive information systems linked to corporate data bases can serve as rapid aids to decision-making.

From searching for a phone number to looking at the most recent financial report, the desktop terminal can improve the executive's ability to act quickly. And electronic mail can put him into immediate contact with colleagues and subordinates at any time of day or night.

Nonetheless, diehards remain. "There are many senior managers who promote office automation but won't use it," said Miss Cockcroft.



Office automation has not yet reached a Paris police station, above, while employees of the Indosuez Bank in Paris, below, use the latest computer technology.



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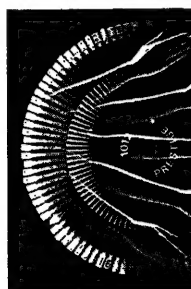
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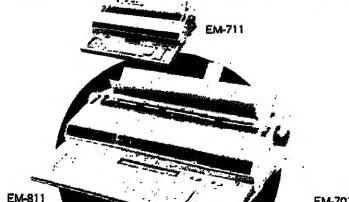
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Office of the Future Is Still Years Away

(Continued From Previous Page)

danced too rapidly, is highly integrated or requires drastic changes in office procedures.

• The second factor is technological. Technology problems have increased the difficulty of introducing automated office tools, and the equipment is not yet easy for employees to use. Keyboards have not been generally accepted by employees, and innovations such as "mouse" control pads or touchscreens are interesting but not enough. So far, employees have resisted these innovations.

Only a third of the leading-edge firms committed used off-the-shelf software, another third supplemented or modified suppliers' standard products, and the rest made and programmed their own. Many companies must still tailor the software. The best solution to make the equipment more accessible would be voice-activated units, but they will not be on the market for at least five more years.

Another problem is the lack of standards in information technology. Suppliers have not created compatible equipment in hardware, software and telecommunications. Often, large user firms have

purchased equipment from several sources, and the exchange of information between different brands of computers has been difficult.

• The third factor limiting automation is financial. Despite constant decreases in price, automation is still much more expensive than anticipated. Hardware and software are only half of the cost. Planning and training of personnel can double the cost of equipment. And, since the benefits of automation have often been disappointing or difficult to measure, managers have been more careful in making investments.

• The fourth factor is organizational. Too often, office automation has been carried out in a disorganized way with little or no analysis or planning. Admittedly, analysts have been difficult since there is little experience to fall back on. But often, managers believed that simply by making office automation tools available would somehow promote their beneficial use.

Most of the time, however, they were disoriented and ended up with a collection of incompatible, and often unused, tools.

In the future, the human factors will particularly set the pace of office automation and the evolution will be slow. It will take years to

overcome employees' fears and help them feel at ease with office automation. However, the generation of office workers already educated in the use of new technologies will have a stronger impact. But it will take time before they become a significant part of the office population.

In the meantime, companies can be helped through training, through strong incentives from management and through the use of staff units to develop experience and expertise among employees.

Improving technology will also help acceptance. More sophisticated equipment that can be more easily integrated with other automated office equipment is coming on the market and will have a greater impact on the office environment than today's tools.

In the coming years, larger, clearer screens with more touch controls, smaller, more portable units and voice-activated controls will make the equipment easier to use.

There will be more programs with "windows" which allow workers to see a single point to be aimed at on the screen in order to begin working on it.

Better integration will be achieved through local area networks linking numerous workstations and utilities, such as laser printers.

Financial problems will be solved in part by much cheaper hardware and software. But that savings will be partly for greater planning and training costs.

For this reason, managers will want to see office automation be most beneficial to their company and they will have to be able to demonstrate these gains in concrete terms to business automation expenditures and benefits will be monitored.

Organizational issues will be easier to solve as experience with automation grows.

To introduce office automation, management support is required, and the responsibilities for different members of the management team must be clear. Implementation must be based on the objectives well defined.

The revolutionary shift to electronic office automation is slow to a more realistic, evolutionary pace, intelligent methods can be used to increase the speed and ease of implementation.

In the end, office automation can be a powerful tool to improve productivity, but it must be implemented by companies make better and faster decisions.

These barriers are coming down. Bull's microcomputer sales took off once the company, long reluctant to follow the steps of its U.S. rival, adopted the Microsoft Corp. MS-DOS operating system that is used with the IBM personal computer line. Bull's sales rose 146 percent of the European personal computer market in 1986, according to a productivity evaluation. It is in fifth position after IBM, Olivetti, Apple and Commodore.

Analysts expect the interconnection, or integration, of office equipment to increase in Europe this year. Communications standards defined by the Geneva-based International Standards Organization have been widely adopted by most manufacturers.

"Nineteen-eighty-six will be the year of the connected micro," said the year of the connected micro, said the year of the connected micro, said the year of the connected micro.

IDC forecasts a 52-percent increase this year in Europe in the number of local area networks that connect various pieces of office equipment together into a single communicating system.

—ANNE KORNEIL

Office:
gery

the Cleveland, Ohio, office of the National Association of Manufacturers. The group is a collection of companies that are not directly involved in the computer industry. They are, however, interested in the security of their data. The group is a collection of companies that are not directly involved in the computer industry. They are, however, interested in the security of their data. The group is a collection of companies that are not directly involved in the computer industry. They are, however, interested in the security of their data.

Basic Security on Passwords
Can Foil High-Stakes Hackers

By Brigid Phillips

PARIS — Computer systems planners have turned their attention to the hackers, swappers and electronic vandals — the perpetrators of computer crime who cost users an estimated \$750 million worldwide.

In the jargon of the industry, hackers are the people who break into computer systems illegally for the intellectual satisfaction of beating the system, to damage the system or for the fun of "swapping."

The swappers, according to Ken Wong, a speaker at the Securcom '86 conference held in Paris last week, are usually young people, such as the four New York 13-year-olds who broke into a Pepsi-Cola shipping program to try to hijack 10 cases of soft drink. Vandals have locked out legitimate users, destroyed data, as well as performed such feats as breaking into the British Telecom Prestel computer message system to fiddle the stock market results, currency values and us by taking over the system.

But the most worrying kind of hacking is criminal. The American Bar Association found in 1984 that 77 percent of computer crime was

committed by people inside an organization, in most cases for financial gain. How to put a stop to hacking was the theme of the international conference on computer security.

The message of speakers from around the world was that there are a lot of easy ways to avoid computer crime. Martin Samocik, a computer security specialist from London, said many break-ins are caused because legitimate users are careless with their passwords. Often, he said, the password will be written down on a pad or stuck in a drawer near the terminal. Hackers also get some of their most valuable ammunition just by leaning over the desk at an airline counter where the password will usually be posted onto the computer terminal.

Far too many users do not change the standard account identification codes and program names allocated by manufacturers. Mr. Samocik told the conference.

Hackers find it almost impossible to break a password that is more than six characters long, yet most users take short codes and fail to change them.

Much of the computer security question centers on the best way to identify a legitimate user before allowing him access to the system.



Building Ericsson computers in Sweden.

Latest techniques include everything from testing fingerprints and eye retina pattern to voiceprints and a sort of computerized graphology that analyzes signatures.

Speakers repeatedly told the conference that the best security is, naturally, prevention.

But, perhaps the greatest problem in enhancing security for computer systems is that security is still not accepted — by the public or within companies. There is an important "big brother" fear that the increasing amount of information to identify a computer services user is at the same time an increasing invasion of individual privacy.

Researchers are working to develop access mechanisms that protect both system security and privacy by using tools as digital signatures, in which a user has a "digital pseudonym" coded to correspond to another set of numbers that can only be deciphered with a "codebook."

But the distaste for security systems is still one of the biggest boons for computer crime. According to one head of a computer protection firm, "Security at best is always a hard sell. Everyone needs it but no one really wants it."

Computer Makers Move
To Streamline Machines

By David E. Sanger

NEW YORK — Since the first days of computing, engineers have improved the innards of electronic processors by making them more complex. Just as auto designers added air foils and special dashboard gauges to make sports cars sportier, computer designers have built function after function into their processors to make them more sophisticated.

But progress has its cost. Many of the added features were rarely used, and they all made large-scale computers significantly slower and more expensive.

Now, the computer industry is returning to basics. In the past two months, two of the world's largest computer makers, International Business Machines and Hewlett-Packard, have introduced far more streamlined, simpler machines that seem to mark a major change of philosophy for the industry.

"These are the first to use a technology that could become a standard for the industry," said Frank Gens, an analyst for the International Data Corp., a Framingham, Massachusetts, market research firm. "It's an elegant way to boost performance, and that is the name of the game."

It is also a way to open new markets, which are becoming increasingly critical to even the world's most successful computer makers. IBM's new 32-bit desktop RT Personal Computer is its first serious entry in the engineering and scientific market, one that it has so far ceded to Hewlett-Packard. Digital Equipment Corp., a Framingham, Massachusetts, market research firm, says it has a similar strategy.

Meanwhile, Hewlett-Packard is betting a huge part of its future on its new Spectrum series, introduced in late February after long delays. The machine, company officials say, will revitalize an aging product line that was badly battered in last year's computer slump. Analysts say that the flexible new computer architecture should sustain the Palo Alto, California, company well into the 1990s, as it tries to gain ground in a number of IBM and Digital strongholds, particularly the office.

In the tortured phraseology of the industry, the technology used in both computer lines is called "reduced instruction-set computing," or RISC. It was first developed in the mid-1970s at IBM's Yorktown Heights, New York, research lab-

oratory, then picked up by scientists at the University of California at Berkeley and at Stanford University in California, whose computer laboratories are virtually at Hewlett-Packard's doorstep.

At the heart of the new approach is an effort to reduce the amount of microcode etched into the silicon of processors — the heart of both large and small computers.

Microcode is simply a set of instructions, and whenever a user requests a computer to do something — multiply columns of numbers,

minimum. And those commands are primarily for basic tasks, such as loading and storing numbers, adding them and comparing them.

More complex functions — the computer equivalent of those percentage and square root keys — are performed by combining a series of simple operations. Labels notwithstanding, however, none of the commercial RISC machines have been stripped down enough to satisfy purists.

In fact, Hewlett-Packard's chief executive, John A. Young, said at the Spectrum's introduction, "we're innovators, not gamblers."

As H.P.'s company's chief executive, John A. Young, said at the Spectrum's introduction, "we're innovators, not gamblers." As H.P.'s company's chief executive, John A. Young, said at the Spectrum's introduction, "we're innovators, not gamblers."

The ugly fact is that no matter how attractive all those instructions are, studies show that most of them are never used . . .

— Tony Lukes of Hewlett-Packard

For example — the microcode swigs into action. It will calculate the address of all the numbers needed in the computer's memory, fetch them, multiply them and then put them back in the memory and display them on a screen. That is a lot of processing, and it is time-consuming for very complex calculating tasks.

For that reason, computer designers have spent two decades devising more sophisticated microcode instructions, each one short-cutting a number of steps.

"The ugly fact is that no matter how attractive all those instructions are, studies show that most of them are never used," said Tony Lukes, who heads research and development at Hewlett-Packard's information technology laboratory. "A lot of them were just added baggage, and they slowed down computers — ours and everyone else's."

For many RISC advocates, the biggest offender is Digital's enormously popular VAX computer line, which contains more than 300 instructions. Like a stripped-down calculator with no percentage or square-root key, pure reduced instruction-set computers keep the number of internal commands to a

minimum. The real beneficiaries, however, are engineers, especially those who make intensive use of on-screen graphics or work in heavy number-crunching fields like computer-aided design and computer-aided engineering.

"Let's face it, this is one area where we have been criticized for doing a miserable job, and perhaps rightly so," said an IBM executive responsible for the new RT machine.

IBM also hopes that the new RT will put it back on the college campus, where it has not been a major force for more than a decade.

But IBM is a late entry, and it has proven in recent years that rumors of its infallibility with new products are false. It machines run UNIX, an AT&T-developed operating system that the company has so far shunned. Some analysts question the company's commitment to UNIX software and say they still need to be convinced the RT will not be an orphan.

Technological Gap: The Slow Down of Automation

(Continued From Page 9)

adopt new technology, having found it difficult to justify on economic grounds. In law firms, for example, personal computers are rarely to be found on the desks of lawyers, secretaries or outside clients.

"Lawyers do not type," is a common phrase heard from senior partners, who only grudgingly bought word processors for the typing pool.

Even after overcoming the twin hurdles of financial justification and professional acceptance, the linking together of professionals is a complicated engineering problem. Many of the world's millions of computers and terminals are capable, in theory, of communicating with each other, using data protocols developed by International Business Machines, the International Telecommunication Union and others. But linking these machines together is rarely an easy process and there are significant limitations.

The key to unlocking the automated offices in the local area network, which allows for the crucial tying together of machines so that workers can exchange data (reports, spreadsheets, mail) with each other and with the outside world. To be effective, these local area networks, or LANs, must be reliable, secure from outside interference and easy to use.

Achieving this objective has proven a more vexing problem than the installation of optical-code scanners at the supermarket and video shop. Supermarket cashiers need only scan groceries and communicate inventory depletion to their store's central computer; professional workers need to correspond in a far more complex environment.

Some of the building blocks for office automation now are falling into place. Advanced telecommunications networks, such as Telecom Gold in Britain and Teleset in the United States, now allow for the interconnection of different types of computers. The recent in-

roduction by IBM of a local area network is expected to help create a standard around which future office systems may be established.

AT&T says it is starting to install the first of several large-scale networks. Both Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and George Washington University in Washington have ordered campus-area networks capable of transmitting voice, data and video, and of communicating with the outside world.

At the suburban Paris headquarters of Bouygues, a major French construction company, an equally ambitious network is being installed by IBM France.

And all over the world, awareness is growing that all manufacturers and telecommunications network operators must subscribe to certain basic engineering standards to ease communication between different types of devices.

The standard that appears to be gaining ground is called Open Systems Interconnection. It has won

broader acceptance in Europe, the United States and Japan, but remains incompatible with IBM's own System Architecture, which has been generally accepted by the users of IBM's computer equipment.

The most ambitious effort of all to create a standard for the automated office is that being undertaken by the International Telecommunication Union, the specialized agency of the United Nations that seeks to establish international standards for communications networks. The ITU is attempting to win global agreement for a sophisticated set of data communications protocols, in order to create an "Integrated Services Digital Network."

If the ITU succeeds, almost every computer in the world will be capable of exchanging information with almost any other. But even the most optimistic experts agree that it will be years before this goal is achieved.

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON OFFICE AUTOMATION

Computer Firms Rethink Telecommunications Ties

By Lynn Haber

NEWTON, Massachusetts — The courtship between the computer industry and the telecommunications industry, according to industry analysts, has suffered from a clash of corporate cultures, overcautious expectations and shortsightedness.

"As a result," said Dr. Dixon Doll, president of the DMW Group Inc., a telecommunications consulting company in Michigan, "after several years of moving into the telecommunications world, computer companies are pulling back."

The merger of computer and telecommunications companies seemed like a natural evolution as sophisticated computer technology spurred the user's desire to expand the geographical domain of computing from the data processing room within a single organization to a computer located anywhere in the world.

These advances in computing ca-

pability, combined with a now competitive, deregulated telecommunications industry, resulted in user companies seeking not only to replace communication services but also to find telecommunications providers who could satisfy more sophisticated data communication needs.

Recognizing the increasing telecommunications needs of their customers, many large computer manufacturers acknowledged that to retain control of the computer environment they had to embrace telecommunications know-how.

To this end, the high-tech industry witnessed the quintessential marriage of IBM Corp., the granddaddy of data processing, to Rolm Corp., the creator of the private-branch exchange (PBX). The PBX was originally a voice (telephone) switching system used to control communications within an office and is connected to the public telephone network. Today, however, the PBX can support both voice and data.

IBM, in purchasing Rolm, spent \$1.2 billion to acquire expertise, critical mass and engineering capability in the telephone world. In the PBX industry, a \$3.5-billion to \$4-billion a year business, Rolm captured 20 percent to 25 percent of the market, according to Mr. Doll.

Similarly, less spectacular ventures followed. Wang Laboratories Inc. acquired a minority share in high-end PBX manufacturer InterCom Inc. and a minority position in low-end PBX manufacturer Telenova. Honeywell developed agreements with PBX distribution companies.

Digital Equipment Corp. (DEC), on the other hand, decided against taking an equity position in a PBX manufacturer, according to Mr. Doll, and instead worked out partnership agreements with AT&T and Northern Telecom Inc. The agreements encourage technological developments that allow DEC computer equipment and AT&T and Northern Telecom PBX equipment to connect.

The appeal to use the PBX for data transmission within the office



Demonstration of voice-computer technology at the Paris office equipment show, SICOB.

was the low cost of wiring since customers could use existing telephone wires. But the promise of what is commonly referred to as the fourth generation, digital PBX, which can handle both voice and data information through a single switched system, proved inadequate, according to Jeffrey Kaplan, communications analyst with International Data Corporation in Framingham, Massachusetts.

"The PBX wasn't successful pri-

marily because of the technological barriers created by a lack of understanding on the part of PBX manufacturers of the data processing world," he said.

Often, the wiring adequate for voice transmission is not sufficient for data; and the band width, or measure of the transmission facility to transmit signals, reportedly cannot handle many of the requirements of data processing.

Additionally, the idea of the voice/data PBX has been overvalued, according to a recent study by Venture Development Corp. in Massachusetts.

The move by computer vendors into telecommunications is not going as well as was expected. Mr. Doll said that "vendors went into

this believing that they'd flaunt their proprietary systems." But that is not happening. Instead, disgruntled customers are demanding solutions that will allow them to interconnect dissimilar computer systems.

Current attempts to integrate voice and data represent only the beginning of an eventual international, unified communication project that will be capable of voice, data, video, graphics and text transmission—known as integrated services digital network (ISDN). This effort, which is in its early stages, has been hampered by a lack of industry standards and by problems in integrating the various transmission and communication plans already in place.

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Computer Manuals: Read It and Weep Or Call for Maria

By Brenda Maddox

LONDON — When Rupert Murdoch abruptly switched his London journalists from an old-fashioned printing plant to a new one equipped with the latest technology, it was reported that beautiful American techno-hostesses greeted them with "Hi, I'm Cindy," as they nervously fled into their new environment.

At the office in London where I learned to love the video terminal, "Cindy" was called "Pauline." She had spent most of the previous summer in Boston learning to be a computer user. Split screen won't confuse! File unrecognizable! Pauline would give first-aid instructions on the telephone lines, arrive by elevator and save the copy.

I have recently made the transition to the office-in-the-home. The word processor itself is the great pet that my friends who are converts had said it would be. Its friendly curves, poppylino, is always ready to move into action.

But there are no Cindys and Paulines, only the instruction manuals left by the men who lugged the equipment through the front door. These books are the disaster area of information technology. They were at the office, too.

A sample of their helpful hints: "There is both a header curve and a text cursor, but only one is visible and movable at a time..."

The genius who designed the machines have not yet learned how to use the printed word to explain the operations. They have not even, in my experience, found a way to number the pages. The handbooks are in sections, each one with its own pagination. Your first job is to find the index. It is not uncommon to have several indexes scattered through the book, separate ones for each section.

New words, like "marginalization," are blithely invented. Ordinary words such as "boot" are invested with new meaning, as in "it may be necessary to boot the system."

It is not even easy to start operations. For example, my NEC instruction manual says that before I can connect the printer to the personal computer I have to first unpack it and then install the interface module.

Child's play. Just look at the instructions under the heading "unpacking." "Unpack the Pinwriter according to the unpacking instructions that are attached to the outside of the shipping carton."

Does. On to the module. All have to do is "set as shown for your Pinwriter in the following figures." Then it gives a page and a half of intricate, spidery diagrams.

At least a telephone number is included to call for human help. One day, as all the words I typed were disappearing off the edge of the screen, I used it.

I was told to ask for Maria. Maria replied and said if I could see

The geniuses who designed the machines have not yet learned how to use the printed word to explain the operations.

the screen from the telephone! No. Then I was to run over to see if there were little triangles in the right-hand margin. After 10 minutes of this... It was a long-distance call—she turned me over to a more authoritative male colleague. He began at the beginning. Could I see the screen from where I was standing? What button had I pressed?

It was clear that they could only teach as they had been taught—with the pupil sitting six feet away.

It is easy to see how the trouble started. Word processing is a late-comer in computer programming. The inventors are far more at home with numbers than words. They do not know how to separate instructions on getting the machine to work from those explaining its more sophisticated stages.

There are so many flaws in the manuals that it is hard to dispose which one is basic. The authors cannot separate the essential from the superfluous, the simple advice on turning on the machine from instructions for merging files of decimal columns. But it seems that at least one result is clear—organizations will continue to employ their Cindys and Paulines.

Cable TV System Offers an Alternative

By John Wolfe

WASHINGTON — As cable television has gradually penetrated urban U.S. markets in the last few years, cities' broadband transmission facilities have emerged as another possible solution for corporations seeking a cost-effective vehicle to deliver internal data and communications services.

Cable system operators provide business communication facilities through "institutional networks" (I-Nets), which in many cases are a portion of the residential wire that has been allocated for business-oriented use. In many U.S. cities, however, cable companies have built dedicated co-axial I-Net systems concurrently with the installation of residential service.

Under the conditions of a cable operator's franchise to wire a city, a substantial part of the I-Net must be provided to local government, schools and hospitals free of charge. But many cable companies have also developed their I-Nets with an eye toward commercial, revenue-generating applications.

The primary application for I-Nets capacity is to resell that ca-

pacity to its end users, according to Dr. Gerhard Haumann, president of the EIRA Group, a San Francisco research and consulting firm specializing in I-Net design.

Recently, a number of cable operators have positioned their I-Net facilities as an office automation product. Manhattan Cable, which provides business and residential services in New York City, claims that with increased use of automated data, "the need for reliable, versatile and cost-effective transfer of that data also grows in importance."

So far, the data communications network business has not been a thriving one for providers of I-Net facilities. Dr. Haumann said there are about 190 I-Nets in the United States, totaling 12,000 plant miles and representing a \$250-million investment from the cable industry. Revenues, however, only amount to about \$20 million yearly.

On the individual level, there are some success stories. Rogers Cablevision, a telephone-based analog network, has said the biggest financial obstacle was the cost of the "drop" which connects the bank's branches with the cable line that passes nearby.

For the Portland I-Net, the drop can run from \$1,500 for an aerial hookup to several thousands

of dollars for a more complicated underground wiring task.

But perhaps more important than pricing, the increasing interest of corporate users can best be traced to the development of local area networks (LANs) within an office building or professional park. An increasing number of those internal telecommunications networks are using the same broadband co-axial wiring technology used by cable television companies. A modem is typically all that is required to connect the existing LAN with an I-Net.

Nevertheless, a number of barriers still must be cleared before I-Nets become a viable alternative for many business users.

Generally, local I-Nets are not interconnected with similar networks nearby, which may be operated by a different cable company, effectively hindering the development of regional I-Nets. Dr. Haumann said. And many cable operators are waiting until a stable market emerges.

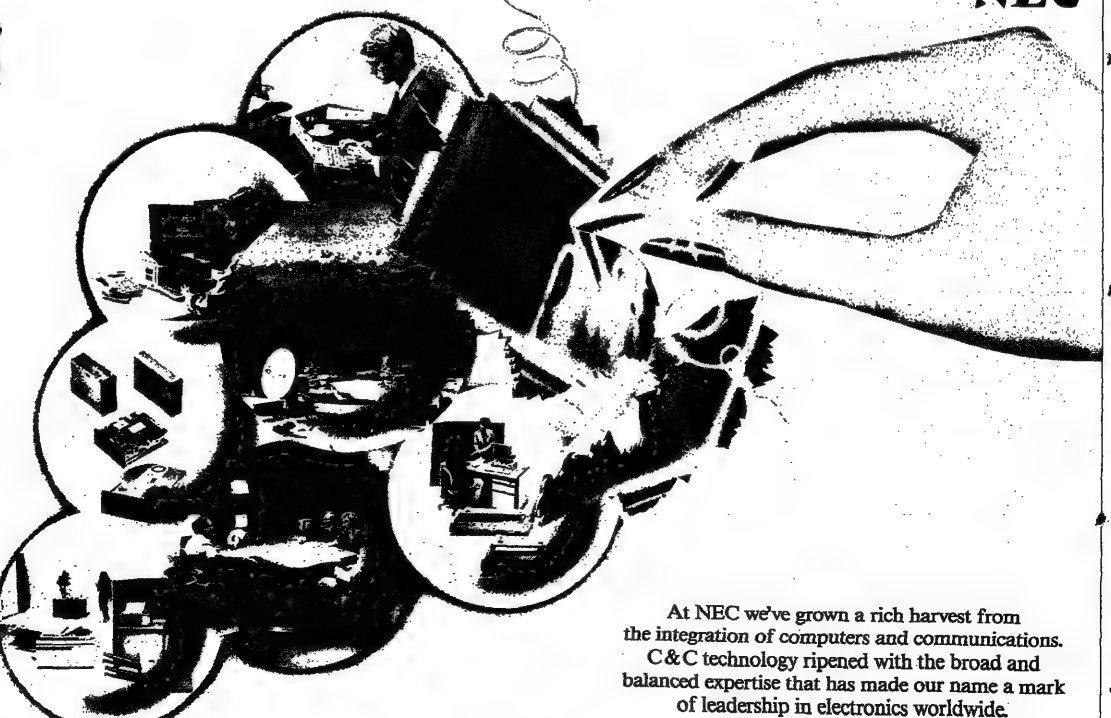
In areas where cable is not yet installed, rival technologies such as fiber optic networks are emerging as alternatives.

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A Vintage Advantage

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Lagerfeld Brings Humor, Wealth of Ideas

By Hebe Dooley

MILAN — Opulence is the name of the fashion game here, but things were getting a bit rich for most people's blood when Karl Lagerfeld delivered a Fendi extravaganza that would put Hollywood on ice to shame.

Lagerfeld was a welcome addition to the fall-winter ready-to-wear show, bringing not only a

MILAN FASHIONS

wealth of ideas but a much-needed sense of humor. His little pointed black velvet caps, topped by one or several fur pompons, and his jewelry shaped like Italian pastas were like a smile in what has turned into a very bland scene.

Lagerfeld has been designing Fendi's fur and ready-to-wear, but while he has revolutionized the fur industry, he had not previously made much impact with the ready-to-wear. This season, however, for the first time the two lines complement one another and the ready-to-wear no longer looks like the fur's poor relative. The collection was punctuated with applause and received a standing ovation.

One of the major stories out of Milan is the big coat, which Lagerfeld handled with a strong and

masterly hand. His were long to the floor and ample, with full swirling backs that either swung out or were tightly belted with leather. Draped sleeves and shawl collars were favorite themes, and Lagerfeld showed them in cloth and fur coats. The cloth coats were often trimmed with draped shawl collars or finished with luxurious fur trims, such as a border of fur roses.

Shoulders were smaller than in the recent past, and Lagerfeld put the accent on sleeves, which often started small then swelled around the wrists. The waist was the other focus of interest, with belts over everything, even the most ample fur coats.

Everybody is copying Chanel these days, and since Lagerfeld is responsible for this line, too, it is only natural that he should help himself. The result was a very Chanel black chiffon dress, with the distinctive white collar and cuffs and black ascot tie. What was different and very pretty was the way Lagerfeld draped the skirt in front in a soft fold. There was a strong Renaissance feeling in long, Voltaire velvet shawls, in ruby or sapphire, with strong puffed sleeves.

The fur collection was so overpowering that Lagerfeld showed it over black tulle. Furs were so worked over that Lagerfeld confessed even he could not tell in the end one kind of fur from another. Some furs looked like fish scales, others like cut velvet. The major virtue of this collection was that, despite the volume of the furs, they were so cleverly executed by the Fendi sisters' organization that they had a lot of movement and a great lightness about them. Saying that he drew inspiration from the sea, Lagerfeld showed "ice sea" (light grey) lynx, "deep sea" (almost navy) Persian lamb and furs draped to look like spinners.

The other major collection in the

last couple of days was that of Gianfranco Ferré. He is a former architect whose rigor is still visible in his clothes. Ferré handled big shapes over slim and long over short quite well, and his beginning of long cashmere coats over short suede dresses was exactly what people come to Milan for, but his ending of skimpy little skirts, strongly inspired from Arzozine Alida, did not quite fit Ferré's serious bill.

He was more comfortable with shortening, another favorite this season, which he shaped into short, thick blouses worn over shimmering sweaters. Soft, cuddly fabrics have played a major role here. Ferré's mohair coats looked as snug and comfortable as little igloos.

The evening story was told with a lot of strongly belted jackets and coats in fairs or taffeta. Ferré's best evening idea was white organza blouses over skinny silk pants. He stayed with a very Milanese blend-on-blend palette but for the evening he struck out with all kinds of pink, from a soft rose to a deep fuchsia.

Byblon, designed by the talented British team of Keith Varty and Alan Cleaver, started out well but

lost its punch at the end. The two best groups were a boyish, English-dandy look and a western look. The dandy consisted of velvet or tweed cropped pants with waistcoats and sporty jackets or big coats. The western theme played up cowboy shirts with fringe skirts. The Hamme-inspired equestrian blouses were rather fun, but in evening wear — an awkward combination of black lace and jersey — the two designers lost the ball.

Pillars of Italian fashion, the Missoni cannot add much to their knit vocabulary but they did add a few new elements to their knits, including nice bright plaid jackets over long, ribbed knit skirts.

The impact of fashion megabucks gets stronger each season in Milan. Among a series of lavish parties, Gianni Versace had 200 people for dinner Saturday and Giorgio Armani is planning a seated dinner for 500 Tuesday after his collection. In the old days, designers were at the disposal of more stars; now it's the other way around. Anouk Aimée flew in from Paris for the opening of the Ugarte boutique in Milan on Sunday and Catherine Deneuve followed Lagerfeld to the Fendi collection.



Byblon's young dandy look; Ferré's tulle evening coat.

Raimondi Stages His 'Don Giovanni'

By David Stevens

NANCY, France — Ruggero Raimondi has been singing the title role of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" since 1968, which is to say since the rise to dominance of the stage director in opera. He has appeared in all kinds of stagings of the work, including some bizarre ones, and Joseph Losey's film may have made him the most widely known Don of all time.

It appears that he has also been thinking about it as he went along, and now he has taken this opera for his first operatic *mise-en-scène*. The Opéra-Théâtre de Nancy offered him the means and a relatively secluded place for this debut, and the result was a series of five performances rewarded with enthusiastic and prolonged ovations. Since the sold-out houses included many visitors from afar, it's a fair guess that Raimondi will have other chances.

The means included a youthful, excellent and well-balanced cast. Raimondi is the Don, and attractive, flexible sets and handsome costumes by Carlo Tormasi. Raimondi proved to have dramatic ideas, no strange displacements in time or space. It was just a good singer's staging, which is to say it took the music and text at face value (with a masterpiece, not such a bad idea), added touches of illuminating detail and made no preposterous demands on the singers.

It was one of the most satisfying productions anywhere in years of one of the greatest of all operas.

In a program note that was relevant to what was offered on stage, Raimondi spoke of Don Giovanni as "the catalyst of other people's problems." Thus, for example, Donna Anna's wrestling with Giovanni in the first scene paused long enough for a passionately shared kiss, just before papa the Commendatore burst onto the scene.

Don Ottavio, Anna's usually placid boyfriend, was a good deal touchier here. In the quartet scene, he bridges when the Don (still unrecognized as the cat of the first scene) starts chatting up "bella Donna Anna," and when Giovanni gets to "bellissima Donna Anna," Ottavio is going for his own reasonable enough for a Spanish nobleman, and well within the latitude of the text, but not often done that way.

Or Zerlina, the peasant girl betrothed to fellow peasant Masetto. There has always been something a little disingenuous about Zerlina's masquerade around with the Don while

keeping Masetto on the string. Here, Zerlina is as impatient with Masetto from the start as if they had been married 10 years, and her relationship to Giovanni is one of delusions of grandeur. Obviously she will marry Masetto; just as obviously, they will not be happy.

One mild departure from the text is that the cemetery scene takes place inside a church, and instead of a standing or equestrian statue of the Commendatore, there is a kneeling lanternary statue. And when the stone guest comes to dinner at Giovanni's palace, the fatal handshake signals a change of venue back to the church, where the statue drags the rake down to share his tomb. A slight anomaly is that Leporello has to make the same supernatural voyage without benefit of handclasp, but he gets back to the palace somehow for the final scene.

In short, it was a staging in which all the characters became more interesting because of Giovanni's catalytic presence, which in turn made Giovanni more fascinating. Raimondi was in top form onstage. He is one of the great representatives of the role in the *fascinating* (as opposed to baritone) tradition, and was as always building with animal energy.

The whole cast sang splendidly and lived up to its dramatic duties. They were Karen Huffasdi (Donna Anna, with a particularly brilliant "Non mi dir"), Martina Kamenar (Donna Elvira), Zvezda Gal (the pert and wispish Zerlina), Jerome Proust (a Don Ottavio of vocal and dramatic substance), Carlos Chausson (amusingly scruffy as Leporello), Jean-Marie Fremont (Masetto) and John Tranter (Commendatore, with an implacable voice of doom).

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Kline's Hamlet Stands Out in Insufficient Cast

By Mel Gussow

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If there is a young American more accomplished than Kevin Kline in playing major classical roles — in terms of imagination, intelligence, bearing and voice — he has yet to make an appearance on a New York stage. His success in "Hamlet," which opened Sunday at the New York Shakespeare Festival Public Theater, is all the more admirable

because many of the actors in the company are not in his solar system.

In a new production, the director, Livia Cline, situates "Hamlet" in a time and place that could be regarded as Bismarckian — more German than Danish. A principal aim is to stress the internal machinations of the court and the life within Elsinore, a world that sets as an entrapment for Hamlet.

In one of the most vivid images,

while the players don their costumes for their performance, on the other half of the stage the members of the court dress to play their roles in the theater of life. Anchoring both halves is Kline's moose-like Hamlet. Instructing the players, he puts on clown makeup and then acts as interloper for "The Murder of Gonzago."

Kline has not settled for one face of Hamlet, but offers a variegated version — devoted son, avenging angel, devoted actor. This is a player prince who can manipulate others to his purpose. There is little doubt that he is feigning madness.

According to the point, the director has chosen to end the first half of the performance with Claudius's observation, "Madness in great ones should not be watched." "To be or not to be" begins in a dreamy, contemplative mood, then rises to heat. Kline is artful at changing tone in mid-sentence. Witily he crosses words with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, but is no less commanding in dramatic context with Gertrude and Claudius.

Harris Yulin's Claudius is stalwart and Priscilla Smith's Gertrude, though too young, has a sexual languor that is an asset in her scenes with her husband. Leonardo Cimino is competent, but predictable. Most of the other players are, in one way or another, insufficient to the demands of their roles, or they are misdirected.

Because of the inept acting of Marcelius, Bernardo and Fortinbras (not the only ones liable to that charge), the production has a dim prologue and conclusion. The ineffectuality of the ending is compounded by Cline's decision to set the dueling scene apparently offstage before a long lineup of white wicker furniture.

It is as if the setting had, jarringly, been moved from Elsinore to an English country estate for a week-end of lawn games. As the sport becomes a blood battle, the bored guests scurry for cover. Staging the duel in this manner ignites a tinderbox of contradictions, as in Hamlet's cry, "Let the door be locked."

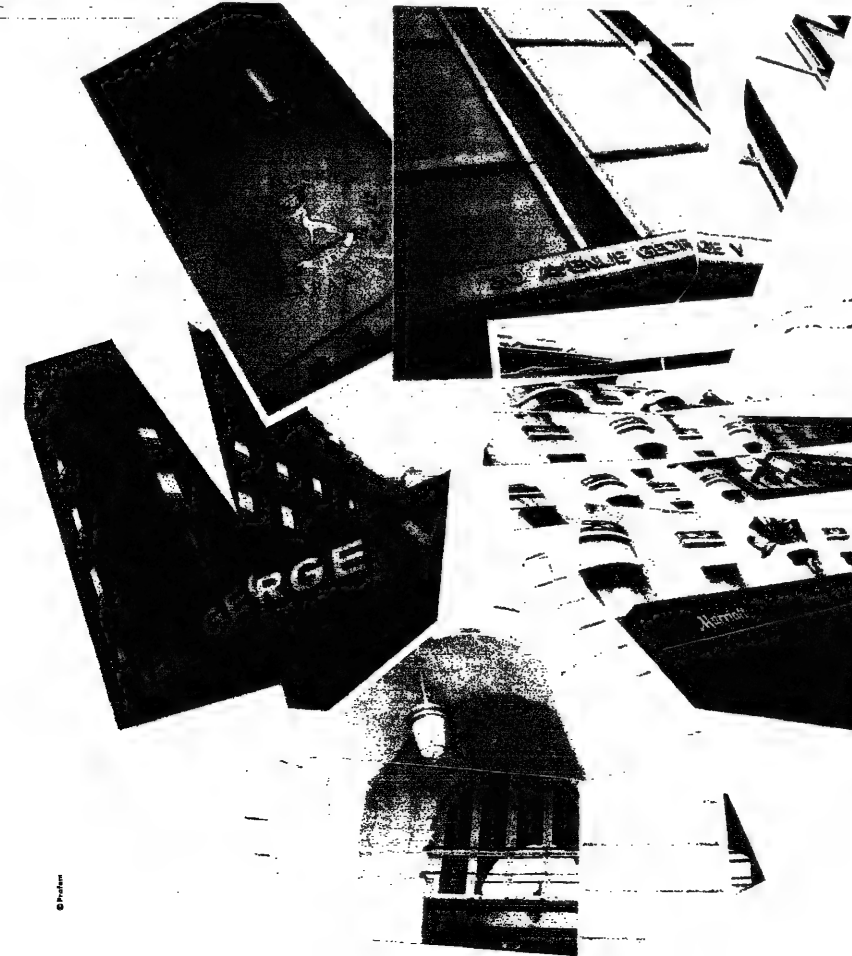
Next to Kline, the most intriguing acting comes from Jeff Weiss, an idiosyncratic actor and playwright in the experimental theater. Weiss plays the Ghost, the Player King and Oric, and, notably in the first and third roles, reveals a hitherto concealed talent for the classics.

Soviet Women's Day: Housecleaning Contest

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union celebrated International Women's Day with a nationally televised housecleaning contest, titled "Let's Go, Girls."

Pravda took advantage of the celebration Saturday to attack the United States for keeping "women fettered in a position of no economic and social rights."



SHOW-ROOM OPERATIONS PARIS MARCH 21-24 1986

A FASHION BUYER'S ITINERARY

ANGELINA 226 RUE DE RIVOLI

DOMINIQUE SAVARD LA MATINA LES DOUDOUX POINTILLE

AUTOMOBILE CLUB PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

ANA SALAZAR ETHEL BRUNEL CLAIRE DEDEYAN PHILIPPE FORESTIER NIKITA GOODART SCOTTER

ECHO MODE 14 RUE DE LA COSSONNERIE

CAROLINE GRANDPIERRE FABRICE MUGEL FRANCIS MORENO JACQUELINE SINGH

HOTEL GEORGE V « ULTIMA 15 »

ANNABELLE BASSANT DAVID MOLHO DIDIER RONSAUD ELGE FLORENCE FURS ETIX

GERARD BABIN HELENE ANGELI JACQUES MOLLO JEAN L'INSOLITE

JEAN PECAREL LUIS MARI MICHELE DOMERCO

PISANTI ROGER MAHR ROGER SAVOUD SOPHIE NAT VALLANTE

CENTRE GEORGE V

ACHIE/DANIEL BARON BARACCI CLAUDE PATRICK DANIEL DIMIER HENRI RAYOU/ABOUCHEKA KAZAZIAN

MICKAEL ZAKEN PAULETTE BURAUO TREYSE COUTURE STARA

30 AVENUE GEORGE V « JEUNES MARQUES »

CLAUDE GINTZBURGER UN APRES-MIDI DE CHIEN FRANCK JOSEPH BASTILLE GAIL ROBERTS GILLES RICARD

GISELE GOMEZ JANE GUILHEM PUYLAGARDE JEAN LUC AMSELER KRISTYNA BUDKOWSKA

RO STRENIK LAWRENCE SEGER MARITHE MELUON MARTINE BOSSY MICHEL LEGER

MONIQUE MATHIEU SIMON AZOULI THIERRY MICHEL

HOTEL MEURICE SALON CASTIGLIONE

DOMINIQUE MONTERRA KARIOT DE BARBARA BUI

HOTEL MEURICE « LES MODERNISTES »

LOLITA LEAPICKA SUZI KLO VIA BO

HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES

BLEU BLANC ROUGE ELIZABETH WESSEL GEORGINA LASSO LOLA ASCORE NORBERT NIEL

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	+1/4
GE	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

Monday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 12,750,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 12,500,000
Prev. consolidated close 12,500,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Sales				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Higher in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange edged upward Monday as investors' mood back to weigh economic prospects after Friday's discount-rate cut, traders said.

The activity all but ignored the continued strength of bonds that pushed the long-bond yield below 8 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved up 3.12 to 1,702.95. The New York Stock Exchange composite index closed up 0.49 at 130.87. The price of an average share increased 15 cents.

Advances led declines by a 3-2 ratio and volume fell to 129.9 million from 163.2 million Friday.

The market, by being this quiet, is telling us that it has already factored in the discount-rate cut and it has already factored in the international cooperation by O-5 to lower rates," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp., referring to the Group of Five industrial nations — the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Japan.

"There is a little hesitation," Mr. Gordon said. "The market is not that enthusiastic right now. We could still get a correction."

Some have hoped for a correction as a way of purging the market of excesses from its big rally. But instead, values have drifted back up. Forth over the 1,700 level, penetrated late last month after a quick three-week rise.

"With most technicians looking for a correction, the market is making a pretty good showing of itself," said Peter Furniss of Dresel Burnham Lambert.

He noted, however, that there was no big move to buy, with many institutional buyers on the sidelines. "It's more of a trader's market, not an investor's market," he said.

Many stocks moved back and forth, as investors held stocks just a short time to book a quick profit. Mr. Gordon said longer-term investors were standing back to gauge the impact of the discount-rate cut.

"Too much strength in the economy would upset the apple cart," he said.

IBM, which slipped back 2 1/4 to 100 1/4 after explaining the increase, but cited recent statements that it would become profitable this year again and emerge from its bankruptcy status at the beginning of next year. Trading in its shares was unusually heavy at about 2 million shares.

Polaroid jumped 4 1/2 to 69 1/2. The stock has been the object of restructuring speculation. Libbey-Owens-Franklin climbed 3 1/4 to 7 3/4. The company completed negotiations to sell its glass division. Pacific Lighting fell 2 1/4 to 54 1/4.

White Consolidated fell 1 1/4 to 46 1/4. Electro-lysis AB raised its bid for White to \$47, from the rejected \$45 bid. No other suitor has stepped forward, as some had speculated.

12 Month High Low Stock Chg. Vol. Yld. PE Ratio				
IBM	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	+1/4
GE	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	+1/4
GE	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4
1000	1000 1/2	1000 1/4	1000 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Sales				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
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2000	2000 1/2<			
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7000	7000 1/2<			
8000	8000 1/2<			
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99000	99000 1/2<			
100000	100000 1/2<			

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

White Agrees to Weigh Higher Electrolux Offer

CLEVELAND — AB Electro-chemicals Inc. has agreed to consider a \$1.5 billion offer from White Consolidated Industries Inc. to take a friendly takeover Monday as White's board agreed to a 10-day period to consider the offer. White's board agreed to a 10-day period to consider the offer. White's board agreed to a 10-day period to consider the offer.

Ford, Iveco Near Pact on Venture

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. and Fiat SpA's Iveco BV subsidiary are close to reaching a joint-venture pact to develop new trucks in Europe, the trade paper Automotive News said Monday.

Peoples Jewellers Raises Bid for Zale to \$475 Million

NEW YORK — Peoples Jewellers Ltd. of Toronto has sweetened its bid for Zale Corp., the largest U.S. jewelry retailer, to \$475 million, up from \$445 million, in cash and securities, or about 84 cents a share.

May Target Set For Flick Shares

DUSSELDORF — Deutsche Bank AG may offer shares of the former Flick industrial group on the Frankfurt stock exchange before mid-May, a spokesman said Monday.

Branniff Reports Loss in Quarter, Profit for 1985

DALLAS — Branniff Inc. has reported net profit for 1985, despite a loss in the fourth quarter.

For the year, Branniff had net profit of \$23 million, or \$1.87 a share, compared with a loss of \$86.3 million in 1984. Revenue for the year amounted to \$244.3 million, an 18.9 percent increase from \$205.5 million a year earlier.

COMPANY NOTES

American Motors Corp., 46-percent owned by Renault of France, has announced that it will acquire all 1986-model Renault, Jeep and AMC vehicles it markets, effective now through April 30.

Ka Wah Announces Details Of Rescue Plan With CITIC

HONG KONG — Ka Wah Bank Ltd. on Monday announced agreement with China International Trust & Investment Corp. for a \$200-million-dollar (344.8-million) cash injection.

Japan Air Lines to Buy 9 Boeings This Year

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines said Monday that it would purchase nine Boeing Co. planes this year, including two jumbo jets, for a total of \$800 million.

They will be the first short-range stretched-upper-deck models of the Boeing 747-300 series to join JAL's domestic Boeing fleet, he said, adding that the large upper deck allows the plane to carry the large number of passengers.

COMPANY NOTES

British Airways has ruled out whether to allow a £740-million takeover bid for the company by Bank Organisation PLC to proceed.

Ka Wah Announces Details Of Rescue Plan With CITIC

HONG KONG — Ka Wah Bank Ltd. on Monday announced agreement with China International Trust & Investment Corp. for a \$200-million-dollar (344.8-million) cash injection.

More Fallout From Collapse of Pan-Electric

SINGAPORE — Fallout from the collapse of Pan-Electric Industries has damaged another company, a local animal-feed company, according to a press report Monday.

The shares had cost Breeding Farm 1.48 million dollars, the officials said. Singapore Fodder was suspended from trading on Feb. 19, at its own request.

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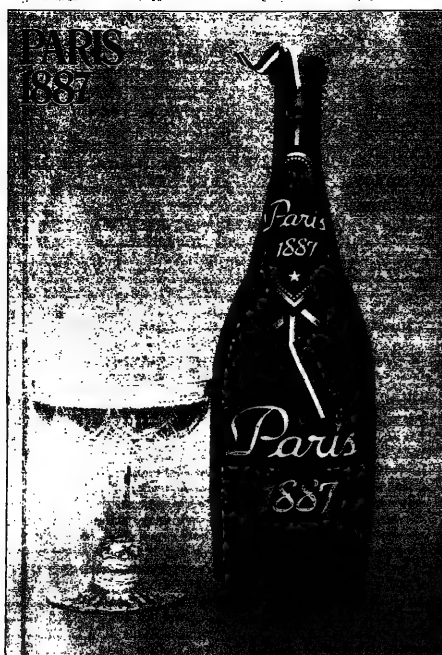
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Japanese Firm, Hungary Reported in Talks

(Continued from Page 15)

Launching of Hungary's 1986 economic reforms, now total 52, an increase of eight from last summer. Mr. Biro said. The Western newcomers included Citibank of the United States and Hans Schwarzkopf GmbH, a West German pharmaceutical company, both of which own the majority shares of their ventures with Hungarian partners.

Partly in response to the new incentives, he said, exploratory talks on new joint investments also have been started with Swedish, Finnish hotel groups and Swiss pharmaceutical companies, which he declined to identify.

Neither Mr. Biro nor senior Japanese government and auto industry officials contacted Monday in Western Europe could immediately identify any Japanese auto compa-

ny talking with Hungarian authorities.

"Japanese companies exploring potential investment sites do not usually inform the government or others in the industry about their plans," a Japanese official said.

Japanese and West European industry sources cited several companies that may be involved, including Mazda Motor Corp. and Toyota Motor Co., but most notably Suzuki Motor Co. To date, only Nissan Motor Co. and Honda Motor Co., out of Japan's nine automakers, have established car plants in Western Europe.

The sources said Suzuki had recently established "contacts" with Raba, Hungary's government-owned engine and axle company. Raba, which operates a large modern plant between Budapest and Vienna, already supplies heavy-duty axles to General Motors Corp.

and GM owns about 25 percent of Suzuki, a Japanese industry source said.

If the Hungarian-Japanese venture materializes, it would represent a major shift in heavy industrial specialization, predicted by the Soviet Union and its East European allies since the end of World War II, industry analysts said.

"It would be quite a story in any case, but particularly in Communist countries, where it may be considered a Trojan horse within Comecon," said John Lawson, London-based automobile analyst for DRI Europe Ltd., a U.S. consulting firm.

Mr. Lawson noted that the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe produce a total of about 2.2 million cars annually, of which 200,000 are exported to the West.

Floating-Rate Notes

March 10

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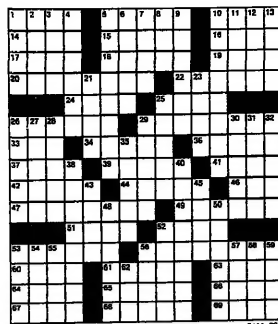
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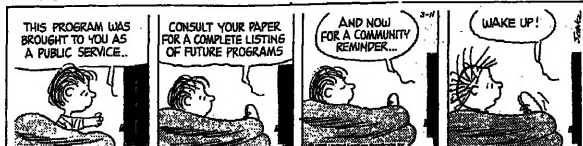
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7 Flander's container
8 Social insect
9 River ducks
10 Not gross
11 Mimic
12 Skinny

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51 Curious
52 Wigwag
53 Communion
54 Underfoot
55 French diplomat
56 Shiplike
57 Buckleys' home
58 Easy victory
59 Detecting device
60 Dickens heroine
61 "Protectress"
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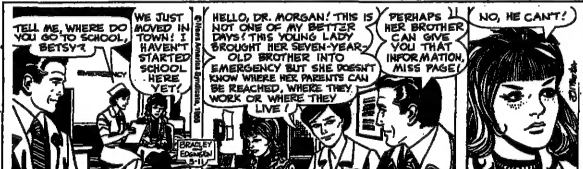
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GARFIELD



BOOKS

MARY: A Life

By Joyce Carol Oates. 310 pages. \$16.95.
William Abraham/E. P. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

VIEWED from its narrowest perspective, Joyce Carol Oates' latest novel could be labeled as a textbook psychological study of a feminist. Because of her father's violent death in a labor dispute and her mother's unwillingness to raise their children alone, Mary's life is a series of humiliations and humiliations. To this psychic injury is added the insult of sexual abuse by a cousin as well as the stigma of being gifted intellectually in a lower-class rural setting where bookishness is scorned. Mary spends the rest of the novel competing successfully with men for the attention of surrogate fathers and mothers, and feeling persecuted for being a woman.

Yet the magic of Oates' 17th novel (and one of the more successful in a remarkably prolific career) is that it is too alive and ambiguous to be reduced to its nervous system. One can just as easily view it ideologically: Mary is extraordinarily gifted, yet she has to struggle harder to realize her talents than a man with comparable endowments would. So it could easily be debated that the nightmares and identity crises she experiences are a consequence of her distinctiveness rather than the other way around.

But such issues are not uppermost in one's awareness in reading Oates' new novel. One only toys with them afterward, because the

story reverberates so. What arrests our attention is a combination of compassion and forboding. We root for Mary to transcend her basic beginning, to fly past the nets that have been cast for her, because she seems to be an artist in the making, someone bound to appeal to those of us who care about books.

At the same time, the inspired dread — fear that she is flying too close to the sun in her pursuit of academic perfection and her denial of human companionship, and anxiety that she is somehow breaking the laws of human nature — is relentlessly. As the story leaps dramatically from one stage of Mary's academic career to the next, we are half-relieved to find her still intact and half convinced that her nightmare of drowning in some nameless suffocating element will finally be realized. The resulting tension precludes both ideological debate and psychological nipping.

Much of "Mary: A Life" is familiar territory in Oates' imagination. It is set in what appears to be upstate New York, the background of her childhood and the site of many of her previous novels and stories. It is a *Bildungsroman* with a woman as its protagonist, like "The Woman Who Walked Away" and "The Woman Who Walked Away." It is a "Jenny" degree, her last novel, "Solitude." Like "Unholy Loves," it cooks a knowing and witty tale at the groves of academe. Like most of Oates' work, it is haunted by the past.

Yet for all its familiarity, "Mary: A Life" seems a fresh departure for Oates — quieter, more controlled and realistic, and personal to the point of suggesting autobiography. It is as if she had consolidated whatever she learned from her earlier extravagant recent experiments — the gothic exercises of "Belvedere," "A Bloodmoon Romance" and "Mysteries of Winterland" — the recently clinical psychological realism of "Solitude" — and started over again on a smaller scale.

In the final episode, Mary attempts to find the mother who abandoned her in the opening chapter, a development we have been awaiting throughout the increasingly charged story. The book ends abruptly with Mary staring at a picture of her mother. What she sees is not what her memories of an angry drunken woman, hair shadowed eyes, a taut supple expression, strong facial bones. Mary's own cheeks, bones and nose. Her eyes. It is in shock, herself. This throws into an ironic light her sense that she has spent her life breaking away from her past. Yet she could not have acknowledged what she has without that breaking.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

A half-century ago, Spassky's 8-R-5, 9-R-5 by 7, 10-R-5, 11-R-5, 12-R-5, 13-R-5, 14-R-5, 15-R-5, 16-R-5, 17-R-5, 18-R-5, 19-R-5, 20-R-5, 21-R-5, 22-R-5, 23-R-5, 24-R-5, 25-R-5, 26-R-5, 27-R-5, 28-R-5, 29-R-5, 30-R-5, 31-R-5, 32-R-5, 33-R-5, 34-R-5, 35-R-5, 36-R-5, 37-R-5, 38-R-5, 39-R-5, 40-R-5, 41-R-5, 42-R-5, 43-R-5, 44-R-5, 45-R-5, 46-R-5, 47-R-5, 48-R-5, 49-R-5, 50-R-5, 51-R-5, 52-R-5, 53-R-5, 54-R-5, 55-R-5, 56-R-5, 57-R-5, 58-R-5, 59-R-5, 60-R-5, 61-R-5, 62-R-5, 63-R-5, 64-R-5, 65-R-5, 66-R-5, 67-R-5, 68-R-5, 69-R-5, 70-R-5, 71-R-5, 72-R-5, 73-R-5, 74-R-5, 75-R-5, 76-R-5, 77-R-5, 78-R-5, 79-R-5, 80-R-5, 81-R-5, 82-R-5, 83-R-5, 84-R-5, 85-R-5, 86-R-5, 87-R-5, 88-R-5, 89-R-5, 90-R-5, 91-R-5, 92-R-5, 93-R-5, 94-R-5, 95-R-5, 96-R-5, 97-R-5, 98-R-5, 99-R-5, 100-R-5, 101-R-5, 102-R-5, 103-R-5, 104-R-5, 105-R-5, 106-R-5, 107-R-5, 108-R-5, 109-R-5, 110-R-5, 111-R-5, 112-R-5, 113-R-5, 114-R-5, 115-R-5, 116-R-5, 117-R-5, 118-R-5, 119-R-5, 120-R-5, 121-R-5, 122-R-5, 123-R-5, 124-R-5, 125-R-5, 126-R-5, 127-R-5, 128-R-5, 129-R-5, 130-R-5, 131-R-5, 132-R-5, 133-R-5, 134-R-5, 135-R-5, 136-R-5, 137-R-5, 138-R-5, 139-R-5, 140-R-5, 141-R-5, 142-R-5, 143-R-5, 144-R-5, 145-R-5, 146-R-5, 147-R-5, 148-R-5, 149-R-5, 150-R-5, 151-R-5, 152-R-5, 153-R-5, 154-R-5, 155-R-5, 156-R-5, 157-R-5, 158-R-5, 159-R-5, 160-R-5, 161-R-5, 162-R-5, 163-R-5, 164-R-5, 165-R-5, 166-R-5, 167-R-5, 168-R-5, 169-R-5, 170-R-5, 171-R-5, 172-R-5, 173-R-5, 174-R-5, 175-R-5, 176-R-5, 177-R-5, 178-R-5, 179-R-5, 180-R-5, 181-R-5, 182-R-5, 183-R-5, 184-R-5, 185-R-5, 186-R-5, 187-R-5, 188-R-5, 189-R-5, 190-R-5, 191-R-5, 192-R-5, 193-R-5, 194-R-5, 195-R-5, 196-R-5, 197-R-5, 198-R-5, 199-R-5, 200-R-5, 201-R-5, 202-R-5, 203-R-5, 204-R-5, 205-R-5, 206-R-5, 207-R-5, 208-R-5, 209-R-5, 210-R-5, 211-R-5, 212-R-5, 213-R-5, 214-R-5, 215-R-5, 216-R-5, 217-R-5, 218-R-5, 219-R-5, 220-R-5, 221-R-5, 222-R-5, 223-R-5, 224-R-5, 225-R-5, 226-R-5, 227-R-5, 228-R-5, 229-R-5, 230-R-5, 231-R-5, 232-R-5, 233-R-5, 234-R-5, 235-R-5, 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680-R-5, 681-R-5, 682-R-5, 683-R-5, 684-R-5, 685-R-5, 686-R-5, 687-R-5, 688-R-5, 689-R-5, 690-R-5, 691-R-5, 692-R-5, 693-R-5, 694-R-5, 695-R-5, 696-R-5, 697-R-5, 698-R-5, 699-R-5, 700-R-5, 701-R-5, 702-R-5, 703-R-5, 704-R-5, 705-R-5, 706-R-5, 707-R-5, 708-R-5, 709-R-5, 710-R-5, 711-R-5, 712-R-5, 713-R-5, 714-R-5, 715-R-5, 716-R-5, 717-R-5, 718-R-5, 719-R-5, 720-R-5, 721-R-5, 722-R-5, 723-R-5, 724-R-5, 725-R-5, 726-R-5, 727-R-5, 728-R-5, 729-R-5, 730-R-5, 731-R-5, 732-R-5, 733-R-5, 734-R-5, 735-R-5, 736-R-5, 737-R-5, 738-R-5, 739-R-5, 740-R-5, 741-R-5, 742-R-5, 743-R-5, 744-R-5, 745-R-5, 746-R-5, 747-R-5, 748-R-5, 749-R-5, 750-R-5, 751-R-5, 752-R-5, 753-R-5, 754-R-5, 755-R-5, 756-R-5, 757-R-5, 758-R-5, 759-R-5, 760-R-5, 761-R-5, 762-R-5, 763-R-5, 764-R-5, 765-R-5, 766-R-5, 767-R-5, 768-R-5, 769-R-5, 770-R-5, 771-R-5, 772-R-5, 773-R-5, 774-R-5, 775-R-5, 776-R-5, 777-R-5, 778-R-5, 779-R-5, 780-R-5, 781-R-5, 782-R-5, 783-R-5, 784-R-5, 785-R-5, 786-R-5, 787-R-5, 788-R-5, 789-R-5, 790-R-5, 791-R-5, 792-R-5, 793-R-5, 794-R-5, 795-R-5, 796-R-5, 797-R-5, 798-R-5, 799-R-5, 800-R-5, 801-R-5, 802-R-5, 803-R-5, 804-R-5, 805-R-5, 806-R-5, 807-R-5, 808-R-5, 809-R-5, 810-R-5, 811-R-5, 812-R-5, 813-R-5, 814-R-5, 815-R-5, 816-R-5, 817-R-5, 818-R-5, 819-R-5, 820-R-5, 821-R-5, 822-R-5, 823-R-5, 824-R-5, 825-R-5, 826-R-5, 827-R-5, 828-R-5, 829-R-5, 830-R-5, 831-R-5, 832-R-5, 833-R-5, 834-R-5, 835-R-5, 836-R-5, 837-R-5, 838-R-5, 839-R-5, 840-R-5, 841-R-5, 842-R-5, 843-R-5, 844-R-5, 845-R-5, 846-R-5, 847-R-5, 848-R-5, 849-R-5, 850-R-5, 851-R-5, 852-R-5, 853-R-5, 854-R-5, 855-R-5, 856-R-5, 857-R-5, 858-R-5, 859-R-5, 860-R-5, 861-R-5, 862-R-5, 863-R-5, 864-R-5, 865-R-5, 866-R-5, 867-R-5, 868-R-5, 869-R-5, 870-R-5, 871-R-5, 872-R-5, 873-R-5, 874-R-5, 875-R-5, 876-R-5, 877-R-5, 878-R-5, 879-R-5, 880-R-5, 881-R-5, 882-R-5, 883-R-5, 884-R-5, 885-R-5, 886-R-5, 887-R-5, 888-R-5, 889-R-5, 890-R-5, 891-R-5, 892-R-5, 893-R-5, 894-R-5, 895-R-5, 896-R-5, 897-R-5, 898-R-5, 899-R-5, 900-R-5, 901-R-5, 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SPORTS

NCAA Solves Disparities By Moving East Out West

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri —

With the balance of power in college basketball centered in the

Mississippi River, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has

sent a slew of teams traveling west

in an effort to balance its 64-team

basketball tournament.

Seven of the top eight seeds in

the West Region, including No. 1

seed St. John's, are at game officials

in Eastern or Southeastern

regions. The nine-man selection

committee on Sunday also made

Kentucky and Duke the top seeds

in their regions. The only non-

Eastern top seed that hangs its hat

in the Midwest is Kansas, the

number-one seed nationally and the

No. 1 seed in the Midwest Region.

The Big Ten and Atlantic Coast

conferences landed six teams each

in the tournament, while the Big

East placed four, including defending

national champion Villanova. The

Sun Belt and Southeastern

Conferences also received four

bids. All six of the ACC teams are

among the top 24 seeds.

But the pickings were slim out

West, the committee said. Arizona

and Washington were the only Pac-

ific-10 schools getting bids, and

Nevada-Las Vegas, at No. 4, is the

lowest-seeded Western team in the

West Region.

"We don't have one No. 1 team,

we have four," said Dick Schultz,

president of the committee. "We

seeds in the four regions." "We

feel very good about our field. It

was not my easier this year than it

has been in the past. We spent

three or four hours on the

first 55 teams and the rest of the

time on the final teams. There is a

tremendous amount of pressure on

you and you look at five, minute

ACC champion Duke (32-2) and

the top-ranked team in the

country is the top seed in the

Eastern Region, the SEC

champion, No. 1 in the Southeast.

First-round games around the

country will be played Thursday

and Friday, with second-round

action Saturday and Sunday.

The Big Eight, which has struggled

for years to shed its first-

round/second-round image, was

"doing caravels," in the

words of one league official, at

having five teams picked.

"Our league has arrived," said

Coach Billy Tubbs of Oklahoma.

There is more than prestige at

stake. Teams losing in the first

round will get an estimated

\$167,000. Losing in the second

round, the NCAA estimates, will

be worth about \$334,000. Getting

out of the regional semifinals will

mean about \$500,000. A

defeat in the regional final will

be a check of about

\$668,000. Making it to the Final

Four in Dallas at the end of the

month will mean a jackpot for each

team of more than \$800,000. The

semifinals will be staged March 29,

the title game the night of March 31.

Twenty-nine of the bids went

automatically to the winners of

conference regular-season cham-

pionships or post-season tourna-

ments. Schultz said several of the

35 at-large invitations were by

borderline teams — he specifically

mentioned Iowa and DePaul —

that came through with impressive

victories in the final week.

Schultz predicted that parity

would be the most evident in the

round games. "There are some dy-

namite games in the first round,"

he said. "There is going to be some

first-round action."

Each regional is seeded

through 16 with the top seed meet-

ing No. 16, the second seed play-

ing No. 15, and so on (see Scoreboard

below, for pairings).

Among the 55 at-large teams are

two independents, Notre Dame

and DePaul, and Cleveland State,

whose Mid-Continent Conference

does not get an automatic bid but

also was selected.

Among the teams left out of the

64-team field were Texas Christian

University (21-9), Fairleigh Dick-

inson (22-8), Pan American (20-8)

and former basketball title UCLA

(15-13).

Survivors of this weekend's pre-

liminary rounds will advance to re-

gional competition at four sites:

Houston in the West; Atlanta in the

Southeast; East Rutherford,

New Jersey, in the East; and Kan-

sas City, Missouri, in the Midwest.

Eight schools will be making

their debuts in the tournament.

They are Akron, winner of the

Mid-American Valley Conference;

Little Rock of the Trans Amer-

ican; Cleveland State; Drexel of the

East Coast; Fairfield of the Mid-

Atlantic; Marist of the ACC; West

Mississippi Valley; and Nebraska.

Fairfield, which won the MAAC

regular-season and tournament

crowns, was last in the conference

last year. The Stags are only the

third team to move from the

basement to the conference cham-

pionship in one season.

Ivy League champion Brown is

making its first appearance since

1939, the first year of the tourna-

ment.

Kentucky will be making its 31st

appearance in the tournament.

The team, which won the first

school, North Carolina, in the tour-

ney for the 20th time, has the longest

run — 12 straight years.

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Curry Keeps Title on KO in 2d

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FORT WORTH, Texas

Donald Curry made the first and

last defense of his undisputed

welterweight crown Sunday and

the hometown crowd loved every

minute of it. Not that there were

that many minutes.

Curry caught Eduardo Rodriguez

of Panama with a crushing

combination to the head and

knocked him out at 2:29 of the

second round of the scheduled

15-rounder. The standing-room

crowd in the 8,600-seat Will

Rogers Coliseum roared its ap-

proval.

"They made me a little an-

noyous," said Curry. "I've never

been that slow out of the blocks

before. I think it was the crowd."

Rodriguez's awkward style

helped him in the first round,

when he sidestepped several

punches and at one point caused

the champion to slip to the mat.

But when Curry found the range

early in the second round, it was

weight change would continue.

It also will end soon.

Curry plans to move to the

junior middleweight division;

there is talk he will challenge

Mike McCallum, the World Box-

ing Association's 154-pound (70-

kilogram) champion, on June 23.

Nater said he couldn't get up be-

cause of a "muscle cramp." But

rightside fighter Dr. James E.

was the undisputed title since

December by knocking out Mil-

lennet through the rounds.

But with 50 seconds left in the

round, Curry sent Rodriguez to

the ropes with a left-right to the

head. The champion fell and

knocked Rodriguez out for the

first time in his eight-year car-

eer.

Rodriguez, 26 and the WBA's

No. 1 contender, has a 20-2 re-

cord with 13 knockouts. Curry,

24, is 25-0 lifetime with 20

knockouts.

It was Curry's first fight since

he won the undisputed title last

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Perreault Scores Goal No. 500

The Associated Press

BUFFALO, New York —

Gilbert Perreault's long-awaited mil-

lennet finally arrived Sunday night.

NHL FOCUS

A bit late, perhaps, but sweet noneth-

less.

Perreault scored the 500th goal

of his career in Buffalo's 4-3 victory

over the New Jersey Devils. After

being stalled at 498 for more than

two months, he became the 12th

National Hockey League player

ever to score 500 regular-season

goals. Perreault, the first player

when it entered the league in 1970,

registered No. 499 Friday night

against Hartford, and No. 500

about 48 hours later.

The star of the franchise for 16

seasons,

